

## GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA MENACE WORLD—SMUTS

Urges Caution In Agreeing  
To Restoration of Former  
Possessions

### PART IN NEXT WAR

Kaiser Wants Them For Im-  
perialistic, Not Colonial  
Purposes

### WOULD BUILD ARMY

Also Use Submarine Bases  
On Coast Against Britain  
And U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—Gen. Smuts, lecturing tonight before the Royal Geographical Society on East Africa, contrasted the German and British points of view on Colonial and world politics.

He emphasized that Germany is not seeking Colonies after the English model. She is not looking for homes for German settlers. The German Colonies in East Africa and West Africa had practically no white population before the war.

He quoted a speech by Baron von Rechenberg, formerly Governor of German East Africa, showing that Germany, owing to her shortage of agricultural labor, could not afford to encourage emigration. Baron von Rechenberg said, "Regrettable though it is, there can be no question at the conclusion of peace of acquiring extensive territories for settlement. There is no appropriate country and no farmers to settle on it."

#### German Aims Only Imperial

The Colonial aims of Germany are really not Colonial but are entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world politics. Her real aims are not Colonies but military power and strategic positions for exercising world-power in the future. Her ultimate object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African Empire comprising not only the Colonies she possessed before the war but also the English, French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and North of the Zambesi. She was now claiming the return of her Colonies in order to resume her interrupted march towards this objective.

"This central block, maps of which are being prepared at the Colonial Office in Berlin, is intended, in the first place, to supply the economic requirements and raw-materials of German industry and, secondly and far more important, to become the recruiting ground for vast native armies, the great value of which have been demonstrated in East Africa, while the natural harbors on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will supply naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes will be dominated and British and American sea-power brought to nought."

#### Want Native Armies

"These native armies will be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff is already giving attention, as appears from General von Freytag's recent book. The untrained levies of the Union of South Africa will go down before these German-trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without defection of any white troops from Germany, and they will also mean a great army planted on the flank of Asia whose force could be felt throughout the Middle East as far as Persia, and perhaps even farther."

General Smuts proceeded to show that this was no mere fanciful picture, quoting in support the recent utterances and writings of the German Secretary for the Colonies, Dr. Bolf, Professor Delbruck, Franz Kolbe and Emil Zimmermann.

Different From British View  
The viewpoint of the British Empire, he continued, was very different. Great Britain never had any

(Continued on Page 2)

## Council Vetoes Better Street Cleaning Methods

Improvement Is Not Worth Necessary Expenditure Of  
Tls. 36,000 A Year, It Holds

A description of the present system of street cleaning and some suggested improvements are made in a report by Mr. Charles H. Godfrey, Municipal Engineer, extracts from which are printed in the Municipal Gazette. The Gazette states that careful attention has been given the question of street cleaning in view of recent criticism, but that the Council is of opinion that the outlay of money for suggested alterations in the methods would not be justified by any appreciable improvement.

Mr. Godfrey's report reads: "All main roads (including footways) are completely swept once daily by coolies with hand brooms; carts follow close on the heels of the sweepers and pick up the small heaps and take them to chutes on the Bochow Creek and other places. In the busiest roads additional sweepers are kept on duty during the day, special arrangements being made for the removal of the small amount of refuse collected."

"Subsidiary roads are swept in the same manner on alternate days. Nanking and Fokien Roads, and those portions of Szechuen and Peking Roads which are paved with so-called permanent material, are washed down with water from hydrants when the state of such roads appears to warrant it. Such occasions generally follow spells of wet weather when mud from adjoining macadamised roads is carried on to the permanent paving."

"The system on the whole is, I think, fairly satisfactory, though by no means perfect, and appears to be least efficient during a dry autumn, when early frosts and high winds cause the leaves of trees to fall quickly. The leaves get crushed under the vehicular traffic and a light, easily blown debris is formed."

"In order to minimise inconvenience and offence to the general public, sweeping is commenced at daylight, but much dust is swept out of Chinese premises on to the footpaths after the sweepers have passed."

"The class of labor which offers itself for this work is naturally of a low order of intelligence, and the light local made brooms which have been in vogue for decades are not very efficient appliances."

"With regard to watering, the main roads in dry weather are watered six times daily. This, however, is merely for the purpose of mitigating the dust nuisance and is not a cleansing measure."

"The washing down of roads and the use of squeegees can only be a success when the surfaces are more or less water-proof as water must be used very liberally. Wood paved, concrete, set-paved, and asphalted roads could be so treated, and all concrete, footways and tar-surfaced roads might be so treated in the summer, but not in cold weather, as

then the numerous contraction cracks would permit the entry of water, and the surface would rapidly deteriorate. "The improvements I suggest are as follows:—

1.—The abolition of locally made bamboo brooms, and the substitution of brooms of foreign manufacture; with these a sweeper must use his two hands and exert his strength.

2.—The washing down and "squeezing" of suitable main roads and footways four times a week, when climatic conditions (such as absence of frost) permit.

3.—The washing down and squeezing of all other paved footways twice a week."

"The effect of these recommendations (1) will be to increase the cost of brooms by Tls. 14,000 per annum, and the cost of labor by reducing the area each man can cover, by Tls. 2,000 per annum."

"Recommendation (2) involves the use of water costing approximately Tls. 4,000 per annum, and of squeegees and hose at a cost of Tls. 1,000 per annum."

"Recommendation (3) is estimated to cost an additional Tls. 10,000 per annum."

"The amount of debris washed into gullies and sewers will be materially increased, and additional labor for removal of gully deposit will be required."

"An approximate estimate of the total cost of carrying out the above recommendations is Tls. 36,000 per annum."

"It must not be forgotten that the Chinese expectorate freely and throw refuse and debris on to the road all through the day, and while washing down may be of considerable benefit in removing dust carried germs, I do not anticipate that the appearance of the roads will be materially improved, except for a few hours following washing. Water and dust mean mud, and in washing roads a certain amount of intelligence and skill is necessary to produce good results. Machine brushes have proved unsatisfactory for dust sweeping, as the rotary action of the brush sends the dust high into the air; they are, however, useful in wet weather."

"The questions of improved methods of dust collecting and of street watering are receiving attention, but are not relevant to the consideration of more efficient cleaning."

## HEALTH BODY NAMED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Committee Of Five Appointed  
To Act In An Advisory  
Capacity

The appointment of a Health Committee to act in an advisory capacity in all matters pertaining to the health of the Settlement is announced by the Municipal Council. The committee consists of three ratepayers and two members of the Council, the appointees being Dr. J. W. Jackson, Dr. R. J. Marshall, and Messrs. S. J. Halse, A. S. P. White, Cooper and Ed. White. The appointment of this committee relieves the Watch Committee of this portion of its duties.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, has sent the Council the following report of his trip to Nanking to confer with Tsuchun Li Shun on the matter of plague prevention in the Yangtze Valley:

"I have to report that I went to Nanking on January 23 and had an interview with the Military Governor, General Li Shun, at his yamen. There were also present the Governor's Secretary, Mr. Wen Shih-tsin, who acted as interpreter, and Mr. C. Y. Chu, who had been associated with Dr. Watt in plague prevention work at Tientsin during the Manchurian epidemic and is now connected with refugee camps at Tientsin."

"The present position regarding pneumonic plague was discussed."

(Continued on Page 2)

## PETROGRAD RAVAGED BY CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Sanitary Organisation Abolished; Typhus, Smallpox, Other  
Infections Spread

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times wires that the newspapers at length reveal that the population of Petrograd is being decimated by an epidemic of diseases, the result of malnutrition. Spotted typhus is raging with unprecedented severity. All the sanitary organisation has been abolished or has broken down, while the proletariat menials dictate to the doctors and nurses. Many persons are suffering from chronic sore-throat owing to the excess of straw and chaff in the bread, while gastric typhus and smallpox are spreading.

Petrograd, January 28.—The Government announces today that it will not negotiate further with the Ukrainian Rada. "The only possible course is a relentless struggle with the Rada until the Ukrainian Soviets are completely victorious."

The papers state that the Ukrainians and Bolsheviks are both mobilising and a general engagement may be expected to take place within a few days near Kiev.

#### The Weather

Misty and milder. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 50.5 and the minimum 23.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 48.3 and 22.1.

## Even Bombardments Can't Rob Cathedrals of Beauty



CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, PERONNE.  
Church of St. John, Peronne, an irreparable ruin, beautiful even in its present state.

## Russian-Rumanian Relations Broken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 28.—The Bolsheviks announce that diplomatic relations with Rumania have been broken off.

## Apartments Vacant; Quiet; Central Location

But There Doesn't Seem To Be  
Any Rush For  
Them

All this waiting about inability to find vacant apartments in the downtown district seems to be hot air. Over on the aristocratic Whangpoo Road a spacious, comfortable suite of rooms, in a quiet location and quite exclusive, were observed yesterday to be in an entirely uninhabited state.

"Absolutely vacant ever since yesterday and not even an inquiry for them," sorrowed Mr. Kavanaugh, who has charge of the disposal of the apartments in question. "Completely renovated just this morning and not even an application," continued Mr. Kavanaugh sadly. "As comfortable, light and airy quarters as anyone could ask for, too, they are. The five people who moved out yesterday would tell you there's no more quiet and restful rooms in town. They all were sorry to leave. Yet never a request for a reservation have I had the day. Do you think it would do any good to put an ad in the paper, maybe?"

"Still," said Mr. Kavanaugh, brightening, "you never can tell. I may have a rush of boarders before night." And Mr. Kavanaugh banged shut the handsome grillwork door of the now vacant American hotel and hung the key on a handy hook.

Five prisoners who had been in American custody here called yesterday on the transport Merritt for Billid prison, Manila. They were Pablo Bonico, Filipino under eighteen months' sentence for manslaughter; J. Gookin, sentenced to one year for larceny; Clyde Beach and William Miller, who will serve three months for vagrancy, and William H. Darragh, who was given a year in connection with the slaying of a Japanese in Bangkok and who will have served half his term by the time he reaches Billid.

## IRISH PASSENGER SHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Attacked Without Warning And  
Goes Down In Five Minutes,  
12 Being Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—The Cunard line steamer Andania has sunk. The Irish 1,000 ton steamer Cork was torpedoed without warning at night and sank in five minutes. Seven of the passengers and thirty of the crew were drowned. The thirty survivors have landed at a western port.

## Feng Agrees To Make War On South, Peking Believes

Will Seek To Win Back Hunan And Then Extend  
Another Peace Offer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 30.—A special conference at the Palace this morning considered three important mandates, which are expected to be issued shortly, appointing General Tsoo Kun, the present Military Governor of Chihli, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan; appointing General Chang Ching-yao Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces and Hunan, and, lastly, reprimanding Tan Hao-min for attacking Yochow during the armistice.

It is understood that only General Tsoo Kun will proceed to Hunan, General Chang Ching-yao remaining at Tsinanfu. During General Tsoo Kun's absence his brother, Tsoo Jui, will be appointed Civil Governor and acting Military Governor of Chihli.

It is stated in Government circles that the President's policy is to turn the military situation in Hunan in favor of the Central Government and then to reopen the peace negotiations.

General Tsoo Kun is at present at Paoingfu awaiting the promulgation of the mandate ordering the resumption of hostilities, which the President, apparently, has now agreed to issue.

While no order will yet be issued for the general resumption of hostilities, mandates are soon to be promulgated on the Hupeh and Hunan situation. The Government, it is said, is now able to carry out its military plans as originally formulated. Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu is also said to be willing to put five battalions of his troops at the disposal of Peking.

Five urgent telegrams were sent to Peking by Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh following the fall of Yochow, stating his base is threatened and he needs at least two divisions of troops to reinforce him. General Wang Ching-chen, commanding the Northern forces in Wuchang and Yochow, has disappeared, his entire army together with that of General Fang Kuo-chang having been routed and disbanded.

(Continued on Page 2)

## LONDON IS UNDER AIRPLANES' FIRE FOR FIVE HOURS

Longest Raid Of The War  
Made Late At  
Night

47 DEAD, 169 HURT

All But Eight Casualties  
Occur In The Capital  
Itself

ONE MACHINE HIT

15 Enemy Planes Take Part;  
Many Battles In  
Clouds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29, 2.50 a.m.—The Press Bureau announces that hostile aeroplanes crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex at 8 p.m. on Monday evening proceeding in the direction of London. Some penetrated the Capital and dropped bombs. Our airmen brought down one machine in Essex.

The Bureau announced later that a further aerial attack was made on London after midnight, bombs being dropped at 12.30 this morning.

Later—Official:—

In the air-raid last night 14 men, 17 women and 16 children were killed and 93 men, 59 women and 17 children injured. All these casualties occurred in London, with the exception of one person killed and seven injured. The material damage was not serious.

The following official communiqué has been issued concerning the air-raid:

Two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast and one group the coast of Kent and proceeded in the direction of London.

The latter group dropped some bombs in the Isle of Thanet and Sheppey and crossed the estuary of the Thames, approaching East London through Essex.

15 Machines In Attack  
About fifteen machines participated in these attacks. Four or five reached the capital and bombed various districts.

Later other aeroplanes crossed the coast of Essex, one reaching London, where it dropped bombs between 12.16 a.m. and 12.30 a.m.

Two Flying Corps scouts, after a brief fight at close range, set fire to an enemy aeroplane over Essex. It fell in flames from a height of 10,000 feet, the crew of three being burnt to death.

Several other engagements occurred. One of our machines pursued a raider and fought an indecisive engagement over the sea. All our machines have returned.

Most Prolonged Of War

The raid yesterday evening was the most prolonged one on London up to the present. It lasted, with interruptions, over five hours. There was a full moon, a cloudless sky and practically no wind.

The anti-aircraft fire was very heavy while the rattle of machine guns was more audible than usual, betokening the activity of the British airmen engaging the raiders.

There were intervals of silence varying in duration and then renewed outbursts of fire as another relay of raiders appeared.

General Smuts' lecture before the Royal Geographical Society was punctuated by the sound of the guns. The President told the audience they could proceed to the basement but there were cries of "Carry on" and General Smuts proceeded with his lecture, in which he interpolated many humorous asides.

The House of Lords resumed the discussion of the Franchise Bill in the middle of the raid.

#### SIR RICHARD DANE HERE

Sir Richard Dane, head of the Government Salt Gabelle, arrived at Shanghai yesterday on the s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo.



## GOEBEN IS REFLOATED, IS GERMAN REPORT

Claim Is Denied In Communique  
Issued By British  
Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 29.—A German official communique reports: "The Goeben has been refloated and has entered the Dardanelles."

The British Admiralty issues the following communique: "Despite bad weather, in the course of several raids bombs were dropped on the Goeben and the gun-positions at Nabatepe. The position of the ship was unchanged yesterday afternoon."

Amsterdam, January 28.—A telegram from Constantinople claims that the Goeben has been refloated. "The British aerial attacks inflicted only unimportant damage to her funnel and armored plating."

## Feng Agrees To War On South?

(Continued from Page 1)  
but General Feng is by no means a creature of impulse. He may be said to order his life, and his public activities, on the injunction, "Look before you leap."

The vernacular papers discuss the situation from various points of view, but the general opinion seems to be that the President is not acting capriciously. Some papers point out that under the present conditions in China there can be no danger to the President's person in such a journey; whilst other papers point out that with the present arrangements made in the Capital there can be no danger to the capital. One paper points out that the President is a stickler for punctilio, and, reminding its readers that before he came to Peking he insisted that quite a large number of minor formalities should be completed, goes on to say, "Of course, the real aims and purposes of his tour are quite unknown, despite official explanation and the fantastic guesses of our contemporaries. We ourselves, having failed on many previous occasions to fathom the depth of his heart, are at a loss to account for his trip."

The Prime Minister, in the course of an interview, has stated that the real object of the President's trip is to rouse the troops into action. Considering that most of the men he is visiting are very keen on taking action this explanation does not explain much. The Prime Minister also says that owing to the fall of Tsochow peace is now impossible. The Prime Minister is only sure of two things, that the President will be back in a few days and that there will be no untoward incidents in Peking while he is away.

## Health Body Named By Municipal Council

(Continued from Page 1)  
particularly with regard to localisation and as to possible and probable routes of infection. It was agreed that the Yangtze Valley was mainly threatened from Talyuanfu through its connection with the Peking-Hankow Railway, as indicated in my last monthly report.

"It was arranged that the Governor would collect information from official sources as to plague cases and particularly as to preventive measures taken at the points of danger; that this information would be communicated to me in Shanghai, so as to furnish data for the formulation of such preventive measures as may become necessary; and that close touch would be maintained so as to place our special technical experience freely at the Governor's disposal for such mutual benefit as would result from preventing the spread of pneumonic plague to this province. It was also agreed that it would be unwise to recommend expenditure of money on measures until further data indicating definitely useful channels of action presented themselves. There were indications that special reports from the danger points, such as Talyuanfu, Chentingfu, Hankow, Chengchow, Kaileng and Haichowfu would be obtained as soon as possible."

THE EDITOR of a well-known magazine in response to an inquiry said: "There is no better investment in the country for a small sum than a savings bank account, and you will make no mistake in keeping your money there until you accumulate a larger amount."

## The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

## GOVERNOR OF SHANSI HELPS PLAGUE FIGHT

Official Co-operating In Effort  
To Stop Epidemic's Spread  
South To Talyuanfu

From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, January 27.—The plague problem remains much where it was. There have been no striking developments, but there is evidently a growing desire on the part of Government to cope adequately with the matter. The Kin-Han railway, as already reported, is now maintaining a strict look-out for the first signs of the plague advance, and in this it is being ably seconded by the Governor of Shansi, Yen Shi-ahan. Governor Yen does not seem to have hesitated from the first. He has practically put a stop to travel from the north to Talyuanfu, though the country is difficult to cover with anything like an effective cordon, and he has now taken steps to prevent all traffic between Shensi and Shansi. This is not a problem of equal simplicity at all points. Where the Hwang Ho flows between the two provinces, fords and other crossings are fairly easily closed to traffic; but the northern route is not so easily held, and it is here that difficulty will arise.

However, Governor Yen is doing everything that can be expected of him, and reports indicate that he is co-operating most cordially with Dr. Young, of Peking, who reached Talyuanfu a few days ago, and with the other medical men who have been centered on Talyuanfu for prevention work. Governor Yen has ordered the various districts in his province to organise Plague Prevention Bureaux and to appoint fugitives to give exhortations to the people on the subject of plague dangers and prevention. He has also issued proclamations in simple language exhorting the populace to fall in with the public measures of prevention without demur, and the magistrates are ordered to explain the whole situation very fully to the people. Governor Yen is regarded here as almost a model of what a governor should be under such circumstances.

## ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON WEST FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 29, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We drove off raiders in the neighborhood of Arras-en-Gohelle. There has been a great hostile artillery bombardment in the sector of Monchy-le-Preux. One of our patrols northeast of Ypres has not returned. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: "The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Havrincourt and northeastward of Ypres."

## Arab Forces Destroy Turkish Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 28.—The War Office states that the Arab forces during the past ten days, in extensive raids, have destroyed the telegraph line and several miles of the Hedjaz Railway trade northward of Medina. They also attacked the enemy posts southward of Maan, inflicting heavy losses and destroying the buildings, water-tanks and an ammunition-dump.

## German Colonies Menace World

(Continued from Page 1)  
military ambitions apart from sea-power, which is essential to its existence. It has always opposed the militarisation of the natives of Africa and has always studied the interests of the natives and regarded their points of view with special favor, often to the disappointment of the white settlers. No impartial person can deny that the results of this policy on the whole have been beneficial to the natives. British statesmen have avoided the dangerous course of regarding the native as primarily raw-material of military world-power. Great Britain's objects in Africa were inherently pacific and defensive.

Looking at the future from the broadest point of view, looking further upon Africa as the half-way house to India and Australia, the British Empire asks only for internal peace and the security of its external communications.

"It cannot allow the return of conditions which mean the militarisation of the natives and their employment for schemes of world-power. It cannot allow naval and submarine bases to be organized on both coasts of Africa to the endangerment of the sea-communications of the Empire and the peace of the world, and it must insist on through land communications from one end of Africa to the other."

"With regard to the disposal of the German colonies, General Smuts said that, so long as there is no real change of heart in Germany, no irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount, no fresh extension of Prussian militarism to other continents and seas should be tolerated and the conquered German colonies could only be regarded as guarantees for the future peace of the world."

Monroe Doctrine For South  
He was sure this opinion was shared by the vast bulk of the Dominions. They had no military ambitions. Their greatest aim was peace. They joined the war voluntarily and had been largely responsible for the destruction of Germany's Colonial empire and the consequent prevention of the German military system spreading to the ends of the earth. They should not be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the Southern hemisphere, thus endangering the future of their young and rising communities. They wanted a new Monroe Doctrine for the south for protection against European militarism.

The enemy's stubborn defence of

East Africa proved the supreme importance Germany attached to that colony, both economically and as a strategic point of departure for the establishment of a Central African empire. The premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to Germany might therefore have consequences reaching far beyond Africa. It is not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, while apparently a side show in the great world war, may yet have important bearings on the future of the world. At the conclusion of peace our statesmen will be bound to bear in mind this of the wider and more obscure issues which are fraught with such consequences to the world and particularly to the British Empire.

General Smuts concluded by expressing the hope that "the land where so many heroes have lost their lives or health while under the most

terrible and most exacting conditions and where human loyalty and human service have been poured out so lavishly in the great cause may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world. I am sure my gallant boys, dead and living, would wish no greater reward."

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 31  
Per R.M.P. s.s. Pacha Feb. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yoko Maru Feb. 7  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Feb. 2  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb. 12



# "KING GEORGE IV." WHISKY



Gande, Price & Co.

Sole Agents

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

## LAND FOR SALE

For residences—mills and factories—  
water frontage sizes to suit purchasers.

## OFFICES TO LET

TO LET on Nanking Road, Building  
suitable for offices or store.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

We have for sale houses in all parts  
of both English and French Settlements  
—modern houses with all improvements, all  
sizes.

We will be glad to show any of our  
properties to prospective buyers at any time.

We can arrange satisfactory terms—part  
cash, balance at convenience of buyers.

For full Particulars.

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road.

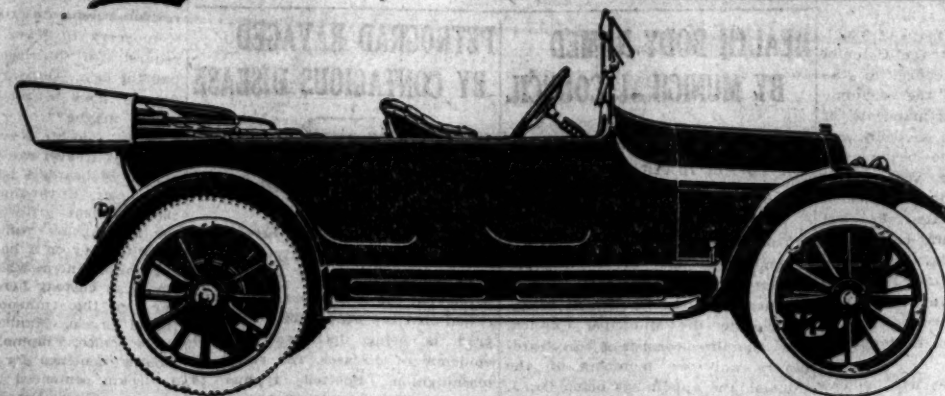
## A SPECIAL OFFER!

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

MODEL  
75 B

TAELS  
**1,350**



The Overland is a light, powerful, economical car, that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest-priced cars. Although offered at this low price, a complete equipment is included.

AMPLE POWER FOR ANY PURPOSE.  
WELL-FINISHED STREAM-LINE BODY.  
SPEED AVERAGES 18-24 MILES PER  
GALLON OF PETROL.

LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY, WITH DEEP,  
SOFT AND ROOMY SEATS.  
CANTILEVER-TYPE SPRINGS.  
FOUR-INCH TYRES.

The equipment also includes Auto-lite electric starting and lighting system; Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims, and other accessories.

Why not ask us to demonstrate it for you? There will be no obligation to buy.

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co.

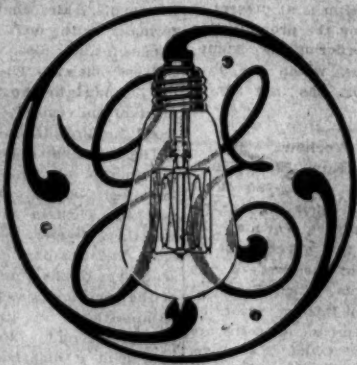
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

TELEPHONES:

Phones: 3809, Hire Dept. 3807, Repair Dept. 2661, Office.

## THE G-E MARK

is the guarantee of excellence on goods electrical



G-E EDISON LAMPS

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO LTD

1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road: Phone 778



OLIVER

Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Since War  
broke out

5,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.



## FRENCH SOCIALISTS ADMONISH RUSSIAN

Implore Them Not To Negotiate  
A Separate Peace With  
Germany

WOULD REVIVE AUTOCRACY

Indorse Resolution That Peo-  
ples, Not Demagogues, Can  
Make Peace Durable

Paris, December 22.—The full text of a resolution addressed to the Socialists of Russia by the Socialist group of the Chamber of Deputies and unanimously adopted, has been given out here. The text is as follows:

"Comrades: It is not necessary to remind you with what words of enthusiasm and hope French Socialists acclaimed the dawn of the Russian revolution. From that first hour also, before our Parliament and in all our meetings, we have not ceased to give our indorsement to the general terms of a just, immediate, and durable peace adopted by the new Russia.

"Today it is with deep pain that we have seen some of you enter upon pourparlers which may lead to a separate peace. Such a consummation would not only permit the Central Empires to prepare for, or to actually achieve, a military victory and finally to dictate their conditions in the name of force, it would even serve—it already serves—the machinations of all the enemies of democracy and socialism in the world by permitting them to invoke the Russian revolution as an example of disorganisation and of demoralisation.

"We are well aware of all the unjust and harsh opinions expressed against the Russian revolution. Those who possess them forget that the true and direct responsibility is the Tsarist regime which inspired so much bitterness in proscribed souls and in all those who were struggling for liberty on the Russian soil, that deplorable misunderstandings were thus prepared between our own country and your democracy for the birth of the coming day.

"The crimes which made Russian autocracy so hateful could hide the fact that it was not only the play of governmental alliances but the mutilation of which France was the victim in 1871 which threw our people into the arms of Tsarism—as has often been remarked by the German Socialists themselves.

"Those who do not appreciate the terrible difficulties which you have overcome, quite hypocritically are constrained to turn all their polemics against democracy and socialism, forgetting that Tsarism accumulated the causes of disorganisation and defeat, that its blindness toward the future established crime and that only by its annihilation could Russia be reborn.

"We do not forget. We even fully realise the reproaches which can be cast upon those who in the past, had so shaped our international policy in accordance with that of the Tsar and of certain reprehensible counsel.

"Nor do we forget either the more recent mistakes committed by our Ministers who, after the journey of Albert Thomas, Moutet, Cochlin, and Lafont, refused the International means for taking part in the Stockholm Congress, the usefulness and necessity of which we still believe. They forbade us should with you, more intimate contact with you. They even prevented ourselves, while we were declaring their responsibility, from seeking with you to obtain from all Governments respect for the rights of the people, respect for covenants and an agreement that henceforth they would submit all possible disputes to the justice of the nations.

"They bore the responsibility of that, but what are their faults when compared with those who would negotiate a separate peace?

Proposed Economic War

"German papers have not failed to call the attention of their readers to the declaration recently made by statements of the Entente in regard to an economic war and the possibility of depriving Germany of the raw materials which would be indispensable on the morrow of peace. It is thus that the greater part of the papers have reproduced, often textually and in large type, significant passages on this subject from the address delivered by Sir Edward Carson at the Colonial Institute.

"In the *Vossische Zeitung* of Dec. 16, Professor von Schultz-Greifert devotes a long review of this important question.

"In order to realise our national economy," he writes, "we must first of all seek to re-establish our relations abroad. We lack raw materials, food, clothing, and footwear. Our economy resembles a vigorous tree, partly uprooted by the storm."

"Thus the danger of 'economic nationalism,' the principle of which is being proclaimed in the countries of the Entente, appears most serious to the author of this article. He is constrained to expatiate on its seriousness, saying that on the morrow of peace all countries having something to sell will be forced to reorganise their business, and that from coal, and the chemical products of Germany will always find a taker.

"Whatever be its nature, he concludes, 'the future peace must contrive to allow Germany to resupply herself with raw materials and to

assure her of the control of colonial Africa, of which her industries have need."

"The *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich of Dec. 16, in its turn, pointed out the danger:

"Mr. Bonar Law threatens to deprive us of raw materials. The threat is serious. Australia has drafted a bill to take away German rights in regard to the production of zinc. The war will have cemented the bond between the English metropolis and her colonies. The general hatred against us will constitute an Anglo-Saxon economic obstacle. The English, becoming active workers, will be our pronounced rivals and do everything in order to supplant us. Henceforth, let us take heed of the difficulties which are going to be placed obstinately in our way by the Anglo-Saxon. Let us take our measures beforehand."

How can the democracies of the West whose long historic struggle the Russian democracy has no right to despise, even if it has not yet produced Socialism; how can the great American democracy, whose idealistic force no one can deny; how can these nations act if they realise that they are threatened by the feebleness and deception of their great northern ally? How will they be able to strengthen themselves for a prolonged struggle if they do not wish to see dominate the political, military, and economic hegemony of those who at the last moment unchained the catastrophe?

"Has not Germany, followed by her allies, until now declined to make known her war aims? The laboring classes of the Central Empires have not won their political liberty. Even their sacrifices have not yet established the certitude of absolute universal suffrage, nor a supreme and responsible Parliament. Thus the people of the enemy countries have not affirmed by their acts their anti-imperialistic will nor their union with the right of peoples to dispose of themselves and on the principle of the society of nations which is destined to guarantee it.

There is in war a terrible logic. The Soviets realise this for, while affirming their desire for a general peace, they said: 'Let us ask Germany to make her war aims known and the German Socialists to have a revolution, just as we have.'

A Separate Peace, Futile

The Soviets obtained neither one answer nor the other. Nevertheless, peace can be nothing but just, nothing but lasting. It can be both only by the democratic will of the people. A separate peace can not be the Russian revolution it would constrain Russian socialism to repudiate its own principles, renouncing the right of the people to dispose of themselves, and reckon as nothing the fate of the pillaged little nations.

"It would be a moral disaster the burden of which would be borne everywhere by international socialism as a perfectly natural consequence. Russian Socialists will not assume this responsibility. According to them, Russia will ascend from the abyss into which Tsarism had thrown it. But for that supreme effort all Russian Socialists ought to be together and united. Divisions which were already sapping it before the war now paralyse its work of reorganisation. From afar, we, its friends, have suffered in realising so many cynical differences and rivalries. These threaten the possible return of a reactionism from which the whole world would suffer.

"But most of all, Russia should find, at the earliest possible moment a stable government whence shall arise the new life. A Constituent Assembly alone can furnish it; it alone can end the conflicts which unseat dictators without giving them authority and security for the

morrow; it alone can say that it governs for the people by the people; it alone will offer other nations of the world guarantees and convenants which Russia is called to undertake in the international movement of events.

"By casting aside a separate peace, revolutionary Russia will preserve her honor; she will refuse to deliver up to German imperialism the democracies which struggle against it. By uniting all Socialist elements, she will cement her forces of organisation. By creating a republican administration with all the Regular Reds, she will indestructibly lay the foundations of Russian liberty, she will serve the progress of socialism throughout the world.

"And we French Socialists who find in the seriousness of events and in the consciousness of our responsibilities the inspiration for these friendly declarations, we do not hesitate to say to you: We also realise the extent of our duties. French Socialists will do nothing to weaken the resistance of the army and people of France, but rather strengthen the morale of both, and forcefully implore the allied Governments that they clearly indicate by actions their oft-repeated declarations that they are fighting because they are attacked and that they would obtain no peace other than that of right.

"Thus would a promise of a revision of the aims of war be imposed on the Governments. To the Governments of the Central Empires our Governments should categorically say: Only the desire for a general peace, which is the will of all peoples as it is of the Russian people, and the realisation of international justice, can prevent the prolongation of the war.

"The sacrifices which the allied peoples still consent to bear and on which the security of the Russian revolution and the path to reorganisation rest may possibly, in spite of appearances, so bring home this supreme necessity to the peoples of the Central Empires that they, too, may be moved to realise that the sole safety of humanity must be democratic in its results, democratic in its methods, and democratic in its guarantees."

There follow twenty-eight signatures of Deputies, among which are those of Albert Thomas, Bedouce, Bracke, Cachin, Compere-Morel, Dejeante, Deloy, Goudé, Groussier, Jules Guesse, Hubert, Trouger, de La Porte, Lauche, Lebeuf, Longuet, Mayeras, Mistral, Moutet, Ellen-Prevoit, Renaudel, Sembat and Varanne.

## OFFICIALS DESTROY ALL PETROGRAD WINE SHOPS

Soldiers Closes And Empties  
Contents Of 700 Drink-  
ing Places

Petrograd, January 14.—For the last three days the pillaging of shops in Petrograd has continued, but it is now at an end. The authorities have taken steps for the destruction of all the liquor shops in the city. The soldiers have closed and emptied of their contents 700 wine and other drinking places of contents valued at several million roubles.

## SOME RAIL IMPROVEMENT

New York, January 20.—Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, reports that progress has been made in relieving the freight congestion on the railway lines. Since the closing of the factories in many cities throughout the country enough coal had already been supplied to prevent any suffering, while the railway tracks, which had been previously blocked with freight laden cars, had been gradually cleared.

## MOTOR PLOWS IN RUMANIA

Germans Put Efficiency Into All Industries

Stockholm, Sweden.—Informative glimpses of Bucharest are given by a Swede who was there in September. Life in the central part of town goes on much as usual, he says, and women seem to suffer from no lack of fashionable clothes. Among the uniforms of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria one sometimes sees Rumanian officers in full regiments. They are doctors who have been allowed to return, as their families have remained in the capital.

Although an extensive flight of the upper classes occurred just before the German occupation last winter the influx of peasant refugees has brought the population back to its normal four hundred thousand.

The press is now pro-German. The closing hour for restaurants is 11.30 p.m., as in Berlin. Rumanian and German companies are playing at the National Theater, where the programs are printed in both tongues.

Communications are bad. There are only the droshkies (cabs), pulled

by sad travesties of what were once the finest hack horses in Europe. The street car system is suspended on account of lack of coal.

The governor general is quartered in the Palais d'ontario and Austrian members of the economic staff in Former War Minister Bratianu's villa. The secret service or suphemisti-

cally, the "political department," is being run by Count Mirbach, former German minister at Athens.

Rumanian prisoners execute, all re- pairs of ships passing up and down the Danube. A great freight barge wharf, too, has been established. The best experts available were called in from Germany. The Austro-German economic staff in charge of Rumanian

production avers that no less than 95 per cent of the land in the occupied regions cultivated in time of peace is again under cultivation. This land is mainly devoted to grain. Motor plows are used.

Big stud farms for breeding cattle have been established at Craiova and Tarnu Severin. The cattle are sent back to Central Europe.

## The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road

## Chandler Cars

If you want a fine, roomy, closed car,

please ring up West 197

and you will have a new

## SEVEN-SEATER CAR

AT THE PRICE OF

\$5.00 per hour

## "Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF  
GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD.

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478.

1 The Bund.

## WALK-OVER SHOES

Headquarters

for

Stylish, Serviceable

and

Comfortable Shoes

for

Men and Women



Phoenix Silk Hosiery  
McCallum Silk Hosiery  
WALK-OVER Findings

Come in and see us, it will pay you.

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The House of Service"

17 NANKING ROAD

Try our mail order department, prompt service.



## The THREE CASTLES

Virginia Cigarettes  
The Cigarette with the Pedigree

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE.

"The 9 of April 1585 he departed from Plymouth with 7 saule" carrying with him Raleigh's first colony to Virginia. But his name rests upon his exploits against the Spaniards and upon the fight of the one and the fifty-three. Gallant Sir Richard! Yours was a life to inspire achievement be the thing big or be it small! And a "Three Castles" Cigarette has in it a very long line of endeavour in the cultivation of Tobacco & moreover represents the highest achievement in the manufacture of Virginia Cigarettes.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the—"

THREE CASTLES.  
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,  
Bristol and London, England

W.G.S.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.



# News and Views in the World of Books

## JUST ARRIVED

Samuel Merwin's

NEW NOVEL

"Temperamental Henry"

"The Loves of Henry the Ninth"

Price \$3.25

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

28 Nanking Road

## Articles of Current Interest in

### "ASIA"

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

China, Japan and the United States

Miliukov and the Cadets

What Asia Thinks of Missionaries

Beyond the Great Wall

December and January Numbers on Sale

Price Mex. 50 cents

The Commercial Press, Ltd.

C453 Honan Road

## PNEUMONIC PLAGUE

Report of International Conference

Held at Mukden 1911

ILLUSTRATED

Prices: Paper \$2.00, Cloth \$3.00

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C 453 Honan Road;

## CHEAP SALE

### Shop-soiled Books

COMPRISING

General Literature, Novels, Educational Works, etc., etc.

SALE TO COMMENCE FEB. 1

The Commercial Press, Ltd.

C453 Honan Road

## A Bit Of Fun By Stephen J. Leacock

Frenzied Fiction. By Stephen Leacock. John Lane Company. \$1.25. (gold).

Let's go where we can get a laugh. That is the sentiment that you hear expressed often these days, when there is so much about that is inimical to laughter, so much to keep us anxious or stern, set on business of high ends but grim possibilities. "Let us laugh." For we are human, and we must have relaxation, amusement—we must have play as well as work. So, in the trenches, they have their jokes with death itself, and much of the literature or the picture that reaches us from those heroic, muddy, soldier homes is colored bright with humor. And so, here, we turn to a book that is frank fooling with a straw-catching relief, and giggle over it delightedly. Yes, even if the humor is somewhat slapstick and obvious, so long as it can make us laugh, that is the essential.

And that is exactly what Leacock does make you do. He is often absurd, but it is a sort of playful, conscious absurdity, where he takes you right into his confidence, saying that this is mere clowning, to be sure, smiling widely from a painted face that makes no strick pretensions to being a veritable human countenance, yet is certainly nothing else, and getting the laugh out of you that he intends to get and that you know he intends to get.

Mr. Leacock takes a fact, any good fact connected with a human weakness, and plays with it. He tows it about, he manhandles it, he twists and turns it, all with a great gravity and an effect of intending only to express this fact in the simplest, most direct manner. Take his "Personal Adventures in the Spirit World," in this latest collection, "Frenzied Fiction." We have all heard or read of the sort of talk that goes on at spiritual seances. Mr. Leacock does not exaggerate to any great extent. He needn't! He sticks closely to what occurs, and that is all—except that he adopts an entirely matter-of-fact attitude that won't fit in with the spirit talk and the seance, whose aim is to be entirely not matter of fact. When he asks great-grandfather how he is, the spirit replies: "I am happy, very happy. Please tell everybody that I am happy." And Mr. Leacock adds, "His voice came back to me as distinctly as if he were in the next room." There are more remarks, and then: "We were silent for some time. It is amazing how difficult it is to find things to talk about with one's great-grandfather. . . ."

We have all read books on spiritism, books pretty well filled with the sort of conversation that Mr. Leacock had with his great-grandfather. These books have been written to prove the truth, or the falsity, of spiritism. Mr. Leacock hasn't written to prove anything. And we are able to laugh wholeheartedly—for, by Jove, while he gives us the same solemn jargon we are used to on the subject, he's winking at us, he's realizing that we're always thought just as he does about it, and that between us we can get a laugh out of the affair instead of getting bored.

Another sketch takes up that subject which stirred us all so mightily last Spring—the business of raising vegetables. He was, he tells us, "one of the legion of men—quiet, determined, resolute men—who went out last Spring to plant the land, and who are now back. . . ."

"With me—and I am sure that I speak for the others as well—it was not a question of mere pleasure; it was no love of gardening for its own sake that inspired us. It was a plain national duty. What we

said to ourselves was: This war has got to stop. The men in the trenches thus far have failed to stop it. Now let us try. The whole thing, we argued, is a plain matter of food production. If we raise enough food the Germans are bound to starve. Very good. Let us kill them."

He goes on to draw the charming picture of those April days: "There is a sort of farmer-like geniality in the air. One spoke freely to strangers. . . . 'Got your tomatoes in?' one man would ask another. I used to think that brook-ers were mere sordid, calculating machines. Now that I have seen whole farms of them busy at the hoe, wearing old trousers that reached to their armpits and were tied about the waist with a polka dot necktie, I know that they are men. I know there are warm hearts beating behind those trousers."

Well, we know how those gardens ended, Mr. Leacock explains: "This is the rock on which we were wrecked. Few of us were men of sufficient means to spend several years in quiet thought waiting to begin gardening. . . . Asparagus demands a preparation of four years. To fit one's self to grow strawberries requires three years. Even for such humble things as peas, beans, and lettuce the instructions inevitably read: 'Plough the soil deeply in the preceding Autumn.' This sets up a dilemma, which is the preceding Autumn. If a man begins gardening in the Spring he is too late for last Autumn and too early for this. On the other hand, if he begins in the Autumn he is again too late; he has missed this Summer's crop."

These are not all the troubles gardeners know. Another burden, immediately to be recognized by any one who has gardened, is contained in the following plaint: "The most peculiar thing about gardening is that all of a sudden everything is too old to eat."

Mr. Leacock drops his pearls of wisdom. In "Simple Stories of Success" we are warned: "There is an old motto that runs, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' This is nonsense. It ought to read, 'If at first you won't succeed, quit, quit at once.'"

There is a chapter, "Dry Toronto," which, now that nation-wide prohibition is practically assured, will be read with a certain emotion by many.

Then there is a chapter that touches on that great force, work: "In my time one hated it. It was viewed as the natural enemy of man. Now the world has fallen in love with it. My friends, I find, take their deep breathing and their porch sleeping because it makes them work better. They go for a week's vacation in Virginia not for its own sake, but because they say they can work better when they get back. I know a man who wears loose boots because he can work better in them, and another who wears only soft shirts because he can work better in soft shirts. . . . And take food. The lunch I like best—I mean for an ordinary plain lunch, not a party—is a beefsteak about one foot square and two inches thick. Can I work on it? No, I can't, but I can work in spite of it. . . . Yet I find that all my friends boast . . . of the meagre lunch they eat. . . . One luncheon on the white of an egg, another eats merely the yolk; I have only two friends left who can eat a whole egg at a time."

The book ends with a little story, "Merry Christmas." After all, the war will not be forgotten. It is here, it is there, it sits with us all, and even into the excellent fooling

and horseplay of this book it finds its way, and enters. Father Christmas comes to see the writer, but a sadly changed old man he is, worn, haggard, frightened.

"Father Christmas advanced a timid step across the floor. Then he passed as if in sudden fear. Is this floor mined?" he asked.

The story ends with the plea: "For the children of today save and spare them all you can from the evil hate and horror of the war. Later they will know and understand. Not yet. Give them back their Merry Christmas and its kind thoughts, and its Christmas charity, till later there shall be with it again peace upon earth, good-will toward men."

The book is the work of a warm-hearted and joyous spirit, a friendly, gentle soul that pokes good-natured fun at our ridiculousness, our pretensions, and as we will find one part of the book amusing, some another, but there are few who won't be able to get some hearty laughs out of it. Try, if you are down in the dumps, and your companion is in the same state, try reading aloud "The Cave Man as He Is" or "To Nature and Back Again." You can't read Leacock and stay grouchy. You may blame him every now and then for being obvious, but you find yourself liking him.

He makes you like him and he makes you laugh. It is much.

## A NEW YORK SURGEON

Recollections of a New York Surgeon. By Arpad G. Gerster, M. D. Illustrated. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. \$3.50. (gold).

Dr. Gerster's story of his long, busy, and many-sided life is interesting from whatever angle it is viewed. A Hungarian by birth and for many generations, although his family was of Swiss origin, he came to the United States in his young manhood, won success and honors in his profession and became an ardent American. American ideals of freedom and justice and opportunity appealed to him very strongly because of the blood which ran in his veins of so many generations of sturdy peasants, burghers, and professional men who had opposed tyranny and championed liberty in both Switzerland and Hungary. Dr. Gerster was born during the Hungarian revolt of 1848, in which his father was implicated and for which he suffered many months of imprisonment.

Dr. Gerster was one of a large family of children of whom all were highly endowed in one way or another. Etelka Gerster, world-famous soprano, was his sister, and Bela Gerster, one of his brothers, was a noted civil engineer. His own interests have been many and varied, and brief recollections of them are scattered thickly through the pages of his book, but his absorbing occupation through nearly half a century has been in his work as a surgeon. His intimate connection with several famous New York hospitals has brought under his molding hand many physicians and surgeons now scattered widely over the country. But, although things medical and surgical occupy much of his retrospect over those years of his life, so many other things interested him and he is so constantly striking off some spark of comment and wisdom that the pages fairly glow with interest for the general reader, while for members of his profession the book will be one of much value. When, for instance, he devotes two or three pages to the reasons why he has found medical students gen-

erally overworked, worked much harder indeed than such students are in Europe, and yet are less thoroughly prepared for their profession, he probes rather deeply into some of the faults of our national life, and what he says is matter for the serious thought of all men and women.

Full of interest is Dr. Gerster's long account, filling nearly half the book, of his early years, his student life and his young manhood in Hungary. Comparing the conditions of his own departure for America in 1873 with those of the present time, he says that half the population of the villages around his native city of Kasza now can speak English, of a sort, learned in the mines and factories of the United States. Throughout the book there is evident a genial, eager personality whose keen interest in the world and all its people, in nature and all her manifestations, has filled the days of his life with enjoyment. Particularly wholesome reading will the book be for young medical students and practitioners.

## THE TURKISH EMPIRE

The Turkish Empire: Its Growth and Decay. By Lord Eversley. With a frontispiece and three maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3. (gold).

This very readable and interesting book is not a contribution to war literature, not a vehicle for the author's opinions on the proper settlement of the Eastern question. It was written not for the purpose of propaganda, but to meet the need of a clear-cut historical interpretation of the forces of disintegration in

Turkey. Intentionally of secular rather than academic appeal, it is not the result of independent research, but is based mainly on the great work of von Hammer, the German historian, although many other authorities have been drawn upon for new historical evidence, including Sir Edward Creasy, Sir Edwin Pears, and Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose study of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire is well known to American readers. Out of the multitude of facts in the long epic of the Ottoman dynasty, Lord Eversley has selected those only which seemed best suited to explain "the process by which the Turkish Empire was aggregated by its first ten great Sultans, and has since become, in great part, dismembered under their twenty-five degenerate successors. . . ."

The book falls naturally into two parts, of which the first is a history of personages, a chapter being devoted to each of the remarkably vigorous and able rulers, from Othman to Solymann the Magnificent, and including the Grand Vizier Sokollu, who wielded power during the reign of the first degenerate Sultan, Selim the Sot. The second part is mainly an account of conspicuous events in the shrinkage of the empire, like the treaties of Passarowitz, Belgrade, Kainardji, Jasny, and Bucharest. In the concluding chapters, however, Lord Eversley draws largely from his own experiences and impressions, gathered in politics and during visits to the East in 1855 and 1857, and

again in 1897 and 1899. He is outspoken in his views of modern Turkish misrule, but relates the historical facts in the reign of Abdul Hamid and the regime of the Young Turks without the false emphasis of special pleading.

The book is an effective development of a new point of view. For most historians of Turkey the invasions and conquests in Europe are something of a moral romance like the traditions of the Crusades; but Lord Eversley has been led by his studies to the conclusion that the only sound and valid explanation of the movement is to be found in material interest. He points out that the Ottoman soldiers were not pure Turks or religious fanatics, and that there is no reason for attributing to them the sentimentalism which would clothe objective aims in an emotional idea. Their motives were ambition and the hope of plunder, and the main causes of success were their organization by the Sultans Orchan and Murad, the lack of union among the Christian States, and the able leadership of ten generations of the Ottoman family. On the other hand, the deterioration of the armies, and the consequent failure to prevent the dismemberment of the empire, was in large measure due to the absence of any real incentive to military spirit, when the degeneracy of the Sultans and the strengthening of foreign intervention in the subject Christian provinces put an end to the hope of plunder and territorial acquisition.

## JUST ARRIVED

### Sapporo Black Beer

THE PUREST AND BEST

Apply to

The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd., Tel. 2560

GANDE PRICE & CO., Tel. 205

## "COMMANDER"



Sold in  
Tins of  
Fifty  
Cigarettes

Also in  
Packets of  
Twenty  
Cigarettes

## USE



## Contracting a Specialty

HIGH CLASS WORKMAN-  
SHIP GUARANTEED

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18b Kiangse Road.

Telephone 108

Wins immediate favor through its excellent quality  
and distinctively larger size.

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.



## NEW BODY ORGANISED TO DIRECT FLOOD RELIEF

British, American And Chinese  
Form Joint Body To Co-  
ordinate Work

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 27.—In my correspondence a few days ago I referred to the increasing distress likely to arise in the areas affected by flood in this province and to the fact that Sir John Jordan had received an intimation from the Governments of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States that they had each decided to give five thousand pounds sterling for flood relief. It is not yet decided to what fund these handsome contributions will be handed, but a very good case could be made for the work to be undertaken by the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee, which met for the first time a few days ago at the British Legation under the presidency of Sir John Jordan.

It had been felt for some time that the work of flood relief, if it is to be carried on with the maximum effect and the minimum waste, must be more thoroughly organized. Hitherto committees have been at work from Tientsin, Peking and Peking, and there have been helpers at outstations where the number of foreigners was too small to make a distinct organization possible. In order to co-ordinate the work of these three main centers and to economize forces, the Committee named above has been formed. It includes representatives of the British, American and Chinese communities at each place, and it will shortly issue an appeal for funds, the probable amount asked being a quarter of a million dollars.

It is hoped that the work of existing agencies will be continued and if possible improved, but this Committee has practically decided to devote its main efforts to relief in Wenanhsien, which lies in a depression that is now the center of a vast lake some two thousand square miles in extent, from which the remaining higher portions of the half-ruined villages rise as desolate islands amidst a waste of ice. The Committee has appointed certain men to deal with specific problems, as transport labor, supplies and the care of children. The children need special care, as parents, in their extremity, are selling, abandoning and even drowning their children. Sir John Jordan and Dr. C. C. Wang were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee.

### MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff, recorded in the order books for the week ending January 26, are reported in the Municipal Gazette:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to 3rd Class Sergeant J. Mason, and 1st Class Constable J. Lawson from January 28 to October 27, whereupon their services will terminate.

The service of 2nd Class Sergeant C. McGillivray will terminate on February 1, the date of expiry of his agreement.

The service of 3rd Class Sergeant J. A. Quare will terminate on January 22, the date of expiry of his agreement.

The services of 2nd Class Sergeants C. Powell and J. G. Adams will terminate on February 17.

Educational Department.—Miss A. M. Manning, Student Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is appointed Assistant Mistress from January 1.

### News Brevities

The widening of the Bubbling Well Road to a minimum width of 70 feet is one of the undertakings mentioned in the Municipal Gazette's report of official plans for 1918. The Lungmen Road, also in the Western District, is to be continued at a width of 40 feet to connect with the Taku Road.

Mr. Nathaniel Crosby, who had sailed for many years on ships along the China coast, died at the General Hospital on Tuesday. He was 44 years old and an American citizen. He came ashore from a British ship because of illness about a month ago.

It is nearly 18 months since Arthur and David paid their last visit to Shanghai, but tomorrow the company's representative, Mr. J. R. Drury, will open his display at the Astor House hotel. Mr. Drury will show a complete line of materials for men's shirts, underwear, etc., besides socks, neckwear, etc.

The Fire Brigade report for December states the total number of calls for the year was 328, this being 135 in excess of the previous twelve months and 93 more than the previous record year.

Chapoo Road bridge will be closed to vehicle traffic from February 28 to March 9 while undergoing repairs, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

A fancy dress ball, in aid of the Palestine Restoration Fund and local charity, is to take place at the Astor House hotel on February 27, under the auspices of the Ohel Moishah Synagogue. A large number of tickets—which include supper—have already been sold, and good support for this fund is predicted.

For stealing several articles of jewelry bought by Mr. R. Goldenberg, a coolie was yesterday at the Mixed Court sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labor and expulsion.

Another tramway conductor drew a sentence of two months' imprisonment at the Mixed Court yesterday for the embezzling of three coppers. He gave a passenger a two-cent ticket after the latter had paid him five.

Mistaken identity is the defence made in the case against Sung Jang-foo, alias Yin Sung-woo, charged with being implicated in the murder of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng in 1915. The trial is being held in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan. The case will be continued this afternoon.

Mr. Robert H. L. Hyman, formerly of the firm of Chandless and Co., Tientsin, was killed last August, it is learned, leading a charge. Mr. Hyman left Tientsin at the beginning of the war and was a captain when he fell.

## Girl Detectives Find Slayer Of Pet Dog

Recognise Its Skin, Newly  
Stripped, Outside Dwelling  
Of Chinese

Chance often plays a large part in bringing retribution home to doers of ill and chance was responsible for a six months' sentence of imprisonment handed out to Lee Ban-lai in the Mixed Court yesterday for the killing of a valuable sporting dog belonging to Mr. Noble.

The dog valued at Tls. 300 by its owner, disappeared some days ago and its loss was keenly felt by Mr. Noble's family. The most careful inquiry and search developed no traces of the missing animal. Then chance stepped in. Mr. Noble's two young daughters were on their way to take a music lesson. Passing a Chinese dwelling they saw and quickly recognised the newly stripped skin of their lost pet. One of the daughters remained near the place while the other ran home with the story. When she returned with her father the skin had been removed and the innuendo denied all knowledge of it. Mr. Noble's No. 1 cousin, however, did a little bit of detective work and as a result Lee Ban-lai was haled into the Mixed Court. There he told a story of having found the dog dead in a nearby creek with a bullet wound in the neck and admitted taking the skin and the animal's collar. Mr. Noble testified that there was no bullet wound visible in the skin and Lee got six months.

## CANTON GUILD OFFICERS SUMMONED TO COURT

Will Be Asked To Explain Letter  
Seeking To Influence  
Case

The chairman and the secretary of the Cantonese Guild of Shanghai have been summoned to appear before British Assessor Byrnes and Magistrate Tseng tomorrow morning at the Mixed Court to explain a letter that was handed into Court yesterday, attempting to influence the Court in a case against five Chinese, charged with the larceny of \$40,000 of Bank of Communications notes. The message was dropped with the seal of the guild and its contents, if taken into consideration, it is said would materially affect the issue of the case. The Assessor considered this kind of procedure improper and asked Inspector Wheeler whether this practice was customary. The latter said the Court had received many letters, but generally did not pay any attention to them. Mr. Haskell is appearing for the prosecution while Dr. Mei, Mr. McKean and Mr. Rice are defending the accused.

## Five Smallpox Cases Reported Last Week

Five cases of smallpox among foreign residents of the Settlement were reported to the Health Department last week, according to the Municipal Gazette. During the same time there were seven deaths from the disease among the Chinese, a considerable reduction. There were three cases of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria and three of paratyphoid notified in the foreign community.

### Shanghai Revolver Club

The annual report of the Shanghai Revolver Club shows the Club to be in a flourishing condition. There were eight monthly competitions for the Experts medal, All-comers' Championship, Club (Members) Championship and Ladies All-comers' Championship competitions held during 1917. Twenty-six members passed the efficiency test to qualify as experts, and eight qualified as experts. A considerable number of volunteers for the front availed themselves of the use of the range and also of instruction with the latest 45 cal. automatic pistol the same as used in the war.

The following members won the Experts Medals—Bars and Spoons Medals: R. E. Neale, E. W. Godfrey, Miss M. McNeill, L. Kadoorie, J. T. Towne, L. M. Beylath, E. Baig, L. R. Wheen. Bars: W. B. Suherland (1), R. E. Neale (2), K. D. Stewart (3), E. W. Godfrey (4), B. S. Chapman (5). Spoons: W. B. Suherland (1), R. E. Neale (2), K. D. Stewart (3), E. W. Godfrey (4), M. S. L. Negus (5). J. H. Farquharson (1), B. S. Chapman (2).

All-comers' Championship Gold medal, B. S. Chapman, (410). R. E. Neale, (Championship Class) Bronze medal (420). Clubs Championship: B. S. Chapman, Gold medal. The Ladies All-comers' championship was won by Miss Negus, (265), Gold medal. The silver cup kindly presented by one of the expert members for the grand aggregate during the year was won by R. E. Neale. Since the Club was formed in 1911, 51 members have qualified for experts and 245 for marksmen, which includes seven lady experts and 18 ladies in the marksmen's class. By the introduction of the experts special (rapid firing) class members in the marksmen's class have an equal chance of winning any special prize with the experts. There is an experienced instructor to teach beginners. The club is located at the corner of Route Bay Young and Slocowel Road. The annual subscription is \$10 which includes wives and daughters. Application for membership may be made to the secretary at the club.

### S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S.V.C. January 30, 1918.

No. 8. Corps Parade. The Corps will parade for field maneuvers on Sunday, February 3. The General and Special ideas will be circulated to Officers and N. C. Officers. The men will be instructed where to muster and the time, by order through the post.

No. 9. Leave. Short leave has been granted as under:—Capt. W. B. Billingham, 24-1-18 to 16-2-18. 2/Lt. D. Inowka, 24-1-18 to 23-2-18.

### American Athletic Club Meets Today

The Shanghai American Athletic Club will hold its annual meeting at the Carlton Cafe at 5.15 p.m. today.

## The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.

NANKING ROAD.

### FOOTWEAR DEPT

Over 4000 Pairs of high-grade American footwear just arrived.

Full stock of Gents', Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes.

Styles & Shapes thoroughly up-to-date. Adequate varieties to suit all buyers.

Your inspection is invited.

## The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.

Telephone Central: 4733-34-35.



HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed. LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

# LUX

Made

## Canada and America

—the obvious vacation for you because war has not closed that country to travel.

### The Great Pacific Northwest

British Columbia, Washington and Oregon

—is waiting for you! Ready, easy and direct steamship communication—with your favorite recreation:

Golfing, Motoring, Fishing and every facility for your comfort, convenience and pleasure—with mild temperatures summer and winter.

A cordial welcome and renewed health and vigor is waiting for you. Decide now.

Inquire of your local ticket office for rates and write for further information to Herbert Cuthbert, Secretary, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, U.S.A.



### THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

## KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

## Electric ~ Kettles.



Electric Kettles are ideal for heating small quantities of water—a touch of the switch and boiling water is ready in a few minutes at a negligible cost.

Electric Kettles may be operated off any lamp socket or plug at any time of the day or night. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR WIRING.

Electric Kettles of various types are stocked and sold at moderate prices by local contractors; they may be seen at the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

## Is The Information Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press Room?

The latest date for copy is

# FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA  
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778

## The VALO Smile The smile of cigarette satisfaction

This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that

## VALO Cigarettes

contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigarette taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Agents

34 Nanking Road Shanghai  
Branches:—Tientsin, Peking, Hankow



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS  
HONG KONG, TAIPEI, SHANGHAI, WASHINGTON,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to  
THE CHINA PRESS  
Publication Office Canton and Klange Rd. 5th  
Editorial Office, Canton and Klange Rd. 5th  
New York Office, 100 Broadway  
Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Hotel  
Tokyo Bureau, Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year... \$12.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month... \$1.00  
SUNDAY, per Year... \$6.00  
SUNDAY, per Month... \$0.50  
Mailed to Overseas, 50 cents per month, or  
\$6.00 per year extra.  
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage  
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday  
5 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
with "special mails" privileges in China.  
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.  
Post Office, Shanghai, China.  
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.  
Telephone—1422 (Shanghai Office).  
1411 Editorial Department.  
Telegraph Address—NATPERS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

Cloudy, misty, milder and fine  
weather. Moderate monsoon.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 31, 1918

### A Five Year War

By Frank H. Simonds

(New York Tribune)

RATHER more than a year ago, in my Sunday article, I expressed the opinion that the war would last at least four years. The recent progress of events satisfies me that we are to see a struggle at least five years long, and that no decision is likely during 1918, nor until such time as the United States can put a million of men on European soil, with proper provision for maintaining this number on the firing line.

The conviction that the war will go at least five years rests upon the change in the situation resulting from the complete disappearance of Russia from the battle line. Allied victory in four years was conditioned upon the mutual efforts of France, Britain, Russia and Italy, all operating at full power against the Central Powers. There was a remote possibility that a decision in favor of the Allies might have been foreshadowed in the military events of 1917 had Russia maintained this year the pace she set last year. There was a possibility of a decision next year as long as Russian armies were able and willing to hold their place and thus retain German and Austrian forces before them. But now Russia has disappeared, Rumania must disappear, and the war becomes a contest between two groups of powers, comparatively equal in numbers, and will remain so until the United States is able to break the deadlock by supplying sufficient numbers to give her allies the numerical superiority permanently.

The first effect of the Russian defection must be recognized in the events which have taken place in Northern Italy and in Northern France. The Russian collapse has provided Germany with a strategic reserve which has been lacking to her ever since her failure before Verdun. This strategic reserve has enabled her to take the offensive in Italy and to carry on a counter offensive before Cambrai—both of them more considerable offensive efforts than have been made by the Germans in nearly two years.

In my judgment, the Allies may be compelled to stand on the defensive throughout the whole of next year, while every sign points to a renewal of the German effort to achieve a decision in advance of the arrival of the main masses of the United States armies. German policy is clear. At the beginning of the war Germany attacked France in the hope of destroying France before either England or Russia could come to the assistance of the French. She failed, owing to the skill with which French armies were handled and the devotion with which the French soldier fought. Thereafter Germany turned her attention to Russia, seeking to dispose of Russia before France and England could come to Russia's assistance. This Germany did accomplish, breaking down the Russian national existence and eliminating Russia as a factor in the war by the great campaign which began at the Dnieper and ended at Vilna in the summer of 1915. In the winter of 1915 Germany turned to France again and sought to dispose of her before Britain could arrive. Again she failed in this. Today, with Austrian help, she has undertaken to crush Italy with the troops which have been released from the Eastern front.

It is necessary to understand the German purpose. Ludendorff expressed it very clearly the other day

when he said that in modern war—that is, in a contest between whole peoples—a military decision on the battlefield is unlikely. The real victory is attained by the wearing out of the will and the spirit of the weaker nation by the stronger. This has happened in Russia. This the Germans hope will happen in Italy.

Now, we have to consider the possibility that the Germans will pause in their attack upon Italy at the moment when they have forced the Italians back upon the Adige, if this time comes. They may hope and expect that such a defeat will break the spirit of Italy and that the disintegration within the Savoy monarchy will follow the lines of the disintegration in the Romanoff empire, and that domestic revolution and disorder will bring Italy to a separate peace, as they have brought Russia.

In such a case it is certain that the next German operation will be directed against the French. France has borne the greatest burden of the war. French man-power has suffered more than that of any other Allied country, and nearly as much in proportion to French population as Germany. There is an unmistakable war-weariness in France, and the Germans seem to be planning and preparing an attack upon France to follow the termination of their Italian campaign. The purpose of this attack will be to dispose of the French before the United States can bring its troops up. Such an attack would have been impossible had Russia held its lines, because Germany possessed no reserves sufficient for such a task. She did not even possess the reserves necessary for the Italian adventure until the collapse of the Russians brought an end to all danger on the Eastern front.

In the course of the present year Germany has captured an enormous amount of war material from the Russians and an equally vast amount from the Italians. She has added greatly to her stocks of munitions and of guns. All these resources will enable her to make a desperate final drive against France this winter or next spring, while the Austrian troops will suffice to hold the gains in Italy, to check Sarraill's army in the Balkans and probably to supply certain Austrian, German and Hungarian divisions of picked troops for the Western campaign.

The population of France, Italy and Great Britain, including the British white colonies, is about equal to that of the Central Powers, without Turkey, while the native troops of British and French colonies about offset Turkish numbers. But the Italians can use only a minor percentage of their numbers on their present front, and are unlikely now to consent to the transfer of Italian troops to France, while the French and the British are handicapped by the necessity of sending many of their troops to save Italy.

All things considered, it seems to me certain that the next campaign will see Germany on the offensive on the Western front, where all military authorities, German and Allied alike, agree the war will be won and lost. British numbers have not yet begun to decline absolutely. The British will be able to hold their own front and to take over a portion of the burden of meeting the German attack upon the French, but they will not be able, in my judgment, to carry on any considerable operation like the Somme, owing to the pressure that will be brought upon the French. In other words France, having suffered as she has, will quite justly demand that when she is attacked, whether it be about Rheims, or about Verdun, or about Nancy, British armies be sent to the danger point to bear a portion of the loss. Nothing is less likely than that the French will consent to bear another Verdun sacrifice alone.

The element of time remains with the Allies. Not only do the European enemies of Germany possess an equal number of men, but they have behind them the resources and man-power of the United States, which, now that Russia has disappeared, are the greatest of all countries in the war. If the Germans fail to achieve a decision, if they fail to accentuate the war-weariness in France sufficiently to bring the French to a separate peace by their offensive of next year, they will be in a far worse state than at any moment during the war, because they will have used up that strategic reserve supplied by the Russian defection, and they will have no reserve at the moment when the American army is taking its place, at least a million strong, on the Western battle line. But for the arrival of that army the Allies must wait, and during the period in which they are waiting they will unquestionably have to face the fiercest German attack of the war.

Moreover, it seems to me that wise policy would dictate that the Allies should wait next year and in the main carry on a defensive war, because there is the obvious danger of

a complete prostration of France if France has to undergo another bleeding like that of Verdun. Germany cannot afford the losses which she would have to bear singly when they are balanced by losses on the other side divided between the French and the British. This would mean a rate of attrition for her which would be murderous. But since France has lost proportionately almost as heavily as Germany, the German can exchange casualties with France safely.

The cardinal principle of German military operations now must be to complete the attack upon Italy—that is, to open so deep a wound that Italy may bleed to death, as Russia did, and then turn her attention to France. The Italian conditions are such that France and Great Britain will have to maintain troops in Northern Italy, as they have to maintain troops at Salonica, and this will be a grave handicap upon the Western front.

There should be no mistaking the fact in the United States that the defection of Russia has totally changed the whole situation in that it has supplied Germany with a strategic reserve, that it has reinvigorated the war spirit of the nation, and that with newly acquired resources of guns and materials, captured from the Russians, Germany is now able to strike one more blow before we can possibly become an effective force on the Western front.

During next summer we shall have some hundreds of thousands of troops in France. We shall have a certain number of divisions upon the firing line. We shall have many more divisions behind the firing line, getting their training, but we shall be unable to take over any considerable portion of the German assault next year—precisely as the British were not able to take over any portion of the German assault upon Verdun between February and July, 1916.

It does not seem to me that these facts warrant any pessimism, although we are certain to have a period of depression growing out of the apparent inexhaustibility of German resources and the inevitable local successes of German arms, such as the recent Cambrai episode and the more considerable success in Northern Italy. Germany is compelled again to make tremendous efforts and to gamble on an immediate decision with new assets to avoid that defeat which is inevitable when American numbers restore the balance destroyed by the Russian defection. French, British and Italian numbers are equal or superior to the present German forces, but they are not largely superior. The morale of the French and British troops is equal to that of the Germans. The morale of the Italians as a whole is plainly inferior to the German and perhaps equal to the Austrian. But French and British numbers are not sufficient to bring a decision in the field next year. They will never be sufficient to do this.

The real decisive thrust of the war must come from the United States, and can come only when the United States has sufficient numbers at the front to deliver a great blow. It took Great Britain two years to train its citizen army and get it to France. It will not take us any less.

We are entering a new phase of the war. The campaign of 1918 will begin with a very clear perception on the part of all general staffs—enemies and Allies alike—that the decision of the war will rest with the nations whose spirit endures most steadfast, and that the real defeat may come not in a Waterloo or a Sedan, but in a collapse behind the lines, such as has destroyed the great Russian forces during the present year. It is rather a question now whether the German spirit or the Anglo-French-American spirit is the first to weaken, and it is a moral certainty that if our troops arrive in France in time the ultimate advantage must be with the Allies. Nor does there seem to me any reason to doubt that the French and the British can bear what will be the ultimate German assault, made possible by Russia's revolution and the release of some hundreds of thousands of German troops to constitute a new German strategic reserve. Somewhere between half a million and three-quarters of a million troops have been released for the Western front, and with her usual wisdom Germany is preparing to use this new reserve for one more attack, rather upon the spirit of her enemies than merely upon their trenches.

The discussion of war aims goes on steadily, despite President Wilson's wise words that we must win the war first, that this is the major duty and the major necessity. I have steadfastly believed that all discussion of peace aims is of small value while the war remains to be won, and that when it has been won then alone will it be time to debate frontiers and territorial claims on the basis of facts as they then are. Moreover, it has seemed

to me that a large portion of the demand for a statement of peace aims by the Allies is either due to ignorance or induced by a German campaign to divide the Allies. It seems to me perfectly clear that the war aims of the Allies are known and understood by all Allied publics. This war is exactly like the war that Europe fought against Napoleon. It is a war to prevent the domination first of Europe and then of the world, by a single nation, which has deliberately and consciously sought world supremacy. Europe in arms against Napoleon after many years of combat recognized that there could be no permanent peace until France was restored, not to the limits of 1807 or 1811, but to the limits of 1789—the year which preceded the French rush out beyond the boundaries of the old monarchy. It was the just and accurate recognition of the countries in arms against France, that while France controlled Holland, Belgium, Italy and Spain she had an almost inexhaustible reservoir for her armies and by her size and resources threatened the independence of the world.

The settled purpose of the Allies against Napoleon in the closing phase was to restore the boundaries of France of 1789, and this was substantially done at the Congress of Vienna. Today the Allies fighting Germany are resolved to defeat Germany, to abolish the German menace to world independence and thereafter to restore Germany to the boundaries of the time which preceded the beginning of her onrush against Europe, namely, the boundaries of 1870. It is the purpose of the Allies to take from Germany and her Austrian and Bulgarian allies Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Serbia and Rumania, precisely as those who fought Napoleon took from France Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain and various other conquests. The Allies seek to restore Serbia and Belgium, to give Serbia that seacoast which she conquered for herself in 1912. They seek in addition to give to Italy the Trentino and Trieste districts, which are inhabited by Italian-speaking people. These things are all essential to the main purpose of the Allies. They are founded upon justice and they represent the bases of permanent peace. Each seeks to redress a wrong which, unredressed, threatens the safety and liberty of the world. In addition, there is the problem of Poland, the solution of which waits upon Russian fortunes but if ultimate justice is to be done demands the liberation of the Poles of Prussia. Such other purposes as the Allies may cherish separately—Italian aspirations on the eastern shore of Dalmatia; Serbian claims upon Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are based upon racial grounds; Rumanian longings for Transylvania, which are equally justified—may be said to be conditions of victory rather than safety.

The irreducible minimum of safety in Europe and in the world, as it now seems, is the restoration of Belgium and Serbia, the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine and the cession of Trieste and the Trentino. Rather than make these concessions Germany will fight through next year and the following year. Rather than give Trieste up, Austria will continue the war. It does not seem to me that any American can fail to support an Allied purpose which seeks to provide safety in Europe and in the world by restoring Belgium to the Belgians, France to the French, and giving Italy the residue of her ancient patrimony. Nor does it seem to me that American public sentiment can agree to the sacrifice of Serbia and Rumania.

The question of German colonies, the question of economic alliances, the questions of world trade and world commerce belong to the peace conference which must follow the war. It does not seem to me incompatible with Allied purposes that there should be a remaking of the map of Africa. It does not seem to me outside of the possibilities that France and Belgium should consent to make sacrifices in Central Africa, provided France and Belgium are restored to their natural limits in Europe (and by the natural limits of France I mean the boundaries that preceded the Franco-Prussian War). The question of Turkey in Asia is a question for an international congress. But the simple fact is that if Germany is permitted to retain Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, if Austria is permitted to retain the Trentino and the Isonzo gate to Italy, if Serbia is destroyed by its partition between Austria and Bulgaria, there can be no hope or prospect of anything beyond a truce. We shall have one more of those phases such as marked the interludes in the wars of Louis XIV and of Napoleon. We shall leave a predatory state with a portion of the plunder, and an appetite for more plunder and

a belief that what was missed in this war may be achieved in the next.

In the case of Louis XIV the closing years of his wars saw a number of severe defeats. The war was carried to French soil, and in the strictly military sense there was no absolute decision. The spirit of the Allies broke down when the greater peril had been abolished. The early conquests of Louis were largely taken from him, but France remained substantially intact. What was destroyed was the French will to dominate Europe. From the effort France fell back exhausted and marched ineluctably toward her revolution, with all that it meant for the liberalizing of France and of Europe. When the Revolution and the Napoleon spasm were over France as a peril to European independence ceased to exist, and France became in the old diplomatic language a "good" European.

It seems to me that some such result may not be impossible following this war. The defection of Russia makes it unlikely next year, at least, that Allied armies will enter Germany. Allied resources in money and in food, and eventual resources in manhood when we get ready, are so much greater than Germany's that from a war protracted into 1919 Germany must emerge more exhausted than any one of her three greater foes. Even though her armies still maintain their positions behind the Scheldt and the Meuse, the exhaustion of Germany will be such that she will be unable to maintain her pace or regain her place in the world in the next generation.

All this is clear to the Germans and has been revealed in their frantic campaigns for peace hitherto. They are now to make one more desperate campaign for a victorious peace. Russia has supplied them with the resources of men, and Italy and Russia with the resources of guns, munitions and supplies. The object of the next campaign is France. The salvation of France will rest, in part at least, upon our own country and upon Great Britain. If we get the men to France in time, and if there is no mistaking in France our determination and our will and our growing efficiency, the new German campaign will be as great a failure as that of the Marne and of Verdun. But for the time being the word is with Germany. She will probably take the offensive, and she will stake her last resources in men and munitions upon an offensive designed to break the spirit first of France and then of the French allies.

### Not Done by Men

(By E. M. W. in the London Star)

"No man would do that," said the man opposite.

"That" was a predatory act charmingly performed by two women employees from a Government office. It was tea-time in a popular restaurant, whose strictly rationed allowance of food and tea created a heavy run on hot water to supply the deficiency. Everybody wanted hot water. People whose request for hot water was so old that their tea had grown cold in waiting, still clamored for hot water. To that class belonged the Government ladies. While they still pleaded with every passing waitress, two lucky men at a nearby table secured hot water. The Government ladies eyed the jug covetously. Conscience and decorum were no match for thirst. Gradually one of the ladies leaped towards the nearest man and said, "I beg your pardon. Would you mind if we use a little of your hot water?"

"No—certainly not," he stammered. He handed over the jug. The Government ladies drained it and passed it back empty. "Thank you so very much!" they said. Then the men renewed their demands for hot water. Tranquilly the ladies drank their tea, paid their bill, and departed. The men still called for hot water.

"And still business women wonder why we don't love them!" said my friend. And he went on to discourse animatedly of the delinquencies of women who, though demanding equal rights in life's battle, continue to trade on sex privileges.

A Butter Riot

"There is a man in our office," he said, "who got mixed up in a butter riot the other night. They had had no butter at his house for weeks, and when he saw the people fighting round a shop counter for a small consignment of butter, he courageously jumped into the fray. The shop had adopted an intricate method of selling butter. While one girl weighed it out in half-pound rolls, another filled out coupons with the price and a number which were

turned over to the cashier by those lucky enough to get them. Having paid the price and got back the numbered half of the ticket, each purchaser fought back to the counter, presented the number, and got the butter.

"The customers were not in a queue, so only the strongest stood a chance. Our man, being strong, had completed the first half of the transaction, and was endeavoring to finish the second half when, in the scramble, the number was knocked out of his hand. It fell into the market

basket of a woman who was still clamoring for a coupon. With a suddenness that completely disconcerted him, she pressed into his hand the price of half a pound of butter which she had ready for the cashier, while with the other hand she gave in his ticket and received the butter which should have been his.

"Before our man regained his presence of mind, she had wriggled through the crowd and disappeared. With all his valor he was not brave enough to enter the lists again. He went home without butter.

"And that," the man opposite concluded savagely, "is another thing that no man would do."

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."  
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."  
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great remedy, and aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."  
Wm. J. McCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where the maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."  
N. B. STEEN, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## COOK'S GUIDE TO PEKING

\$2.00 (New Edition) \$2.00

On sale at all booksellers, or direct from

THOS. COOK & SON

Russo-Asiatic Bank Building

Tel. Central 2203, 2218. 15 The Bund, Shanghai.

## Dainty Ladies' Blouses

in

Georgette, Crepe or Silk

Neatly embroidered: very moderate prices  
beautiful selection

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

## T. E. M. A.

IMPORTERS AND ENGINEERS

New York—Amsterdam—Buenos Aires

ALLIED HOUSES:

SEMARANG  
BATAVIA  
MEDAN

SOURABAYA  
MACASSAR  
KOBÉ

LARGE STOCKS OF

Machinery, Tools, Metals, Hardware  
and Paints.

OFFICES AND SHOWROOM

6 Avenue Edward VII

Telephone 462



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## THE REAL WAR SPIRIT!

To maintain an interest in art or literature in spite of the war is but poor evidence of detachment of mind. The real test is the capacity to get excited about trifles. Mr. A. Mann, of Hammond, Indiana, had a male canary. Mrs. U. C. Hinder, a female. The two birds were mated, with the understanding that the offspring were to be divided. Five

birdies were born. Both claim the fifth bird. A hot suit for ownership is being waged in Judge Frank Prest's court, lawyers' fees and court costs not being considered. Whoever loses will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Judge Prest continued the case for a week, to see whether the baby bird would die and end his troubles. So far the bird has survived. This is the real spirit in which to face a catelium!

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Explains Bolshevik Revolution

Russian Journalist Also Points To Allies Blunders

Mr. Manuel Komroff recently arrived in Kobe from Russia where he had been since the outbreak of the Revolution last year. He is now temporarily located in Japan until the situation in Russia settles somewhat. Mr. Komroff was associated with a newspaper published in English and Russian in Petrograd, called The Russian Daily News. When asked what were the sympathies of this journal, he answered: "We were on the side of the party in power. That was the only way we could keep from being suppressed."

Mr. Komroff was right at the heart of things in Petrograd, having as personal friends many men influential in revolutionary circles. Yet he admits to no partiality or bias in Russian affairs. He was in the midst of things without really being part of them. Mr. Komroff's opinions are interesting because they are based on personal experience and seem to have no special political axe to grind. He states that very much of the news published abroad regarding Russia is wholly untrustworthy, being animated sometimes by political hostility, sometimes by financial maneuvers, in the hope of depressing the ruble still further. Conditions in Russia, he says, are not nearly so evil or so desperate as they are represented to be.

**Conditions in Russia**  
"America, which has only just entered the war," said Mr. Komroff, "is in more or less distress, as witness the lack of coal, the curtailing of the electric light, the food-control; and America is but 200 miles from her coal supply, whereas Petrograd is 2,000 miles from the Don basin, with no men to run the railways, but only women, and a single-track line. Yet Petrograd still has coal, though Russia has been three years in the war. All that we hear about disorders is not so bad as imagined. The theaters are going full blast, and during the actual Revolution three operas were being staged every night."

People must understand that the political situation does not affect the daily life as much as the newspapers would make them believe. There is no Reign of Terror in Russia such as prevailed in France during their Revolution. There has been practically no bloodshed. The Winter Palace was bombarded at night, and so far were people from being terrified that they went out to see the action. Of course there is not as much sugar for coffee and tea as people would like to have, but there is much more than America or any other country would have after three years of war, and a revolution on top of that.

"We prophesied the coming of civil war in our paper, the Russian Daily News, two days before it broke out. The whole Revolution may so far be divided into three periods: First, the fall of the Tsar; that was bloodless. Second, the up-rising of the Bolsheviks on the 2nd and 4th of July (Russian calendar), also bloodless. This revolution failed. Third, the revolution in which the Bolsheviks succeeded. This likewise was comparatively bloodless; there were no assassinations, little clash, merely the Cabinet members were arrested. Of course, there was some loss of life. It was not pleasant to see the dead on the street, but as to civil war there was none. But there may be."

**Tolerance Of The Revolutionists**  
"One of the most remarkable things of the Revolution," said Mr. Komroff, "is the patience and tolerance of the revolutionists in their treatment of members of the old regime. Of the monarchists only one or two of the most exalted, such as the Tsar and the Grand Duke, are kept in more or less confinement, and they are quite well cared for. The French revolutionists didn't treat Louis XVI, with the leniency that the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks have extended towards the monarchists."

"But there is a difference of 150 years since then," interposed the interviewer.  
"Yes, but you would think that after three hundred years of repression and persecution in Russia there would be a spirit of vengeance among the people," replied Mr. Komroff.

"What do you think are the chances of the Bolsheviks maintaining their power?" he was asked.  
"The Bolshevik Government will maintain its power because in a very short time it will cease being the most radical element in Russia. There will soon spring up a still more extreme element, and this will leave the Bolsheviks as the central party between the conservatives on one side and the ultra-radicals on the other."

"Do you think Kerensky will play any part in this coming arrangement?"

"I don't think Kerensky will ever play much part again. He was very much over-worked, or sick man, and is now almost politically dead. Having failed to hold the party together, he has little chance of regaining his position. Nevertheless, great credit is due Kerensky for having attempted so tremendous a feat."

"What do you think he actually accomplished?"

"The most remarkable thing he did was to hold the country for six months without internal strife, allowing the different parties to formulate their programs. There would have been internal chaos had not Kerensky ordered the troops against Kornilov and thus protected the Provisional Government."

"Do you think Russia will split up into various States?"

"Russia will probably become the Federated States of Russia, and perhaps without a President, with only a Board of Governors. That is the tendency of radical thought, because, as is pointed out, there is much danger in the one-man Presidency where an individual has more power to dictate than a king."

"Will Siberia remain part of the Republic?"

"Siberia will always be Russian, whether it belongs to Russia or not. It doesn't really matter. But I'm quite sure Siberia will hold with Russia."

**The Financial Position**

"What with regard to the financial status of Russia?"

"There is now a rumor that the new Government has repudiated the money issued by the old regime. This is a way in a very good thing, because Russia is now the financial seat of

Japan. They are all speculating at the expense of Russia. The ruble was made to fall so low as to discredit New Russia's securities, and the paper money is so little valued that one would imagine that Russia has no more gold. This is to forget that the Lena Gold mines have half the annual gold output of the entire world; that Kamchatka has more gold in one shaft than Russia owes the Allies today. And this is all untouched. But it is for the benefit of all the other countries to discredit the Russian ruble so that a decree that the revolutionists will not be able to supply themselves and continue their work. This revolution is not a very pleasant thing for the other nations who have become more conservative as the result of the exigencies of the war. England was the freest country in the world before the war, but necessity has driven the idea of freedom and tolerance far away from original conceptions."

"What do you think are the internal financial conditions of Russia?"

"In foreign countries the old regime money has a greater exchange value than the new money. And this tends to place more confidence in the dead monarchy than in the present provisional Government. Yet the old money has no more security to it than the new. The new Government will pay up the debts of the old. Every cent of it. So far, all the money they have been paying is in payment of these old regime debts. Now it is reasonable enough that the present Government should discontinue the old money, which would tend to put the revolutionary money in a better position. At any rate it would tend to equalize the two. If they don't pay the old debts their credit will be injured, because in assuming all the liabilities of the new Government they also must take the responsibilities of the old. This is the attitude amongst the most liberal thinkers."

**Injustice Of Entente Towards Russia**  
"The Allies have not been treating Russia fairly in the least. They resent the fact that Russia is threatening to act independently of the people who have merely lived on her up to this time. France has been gambling with Russian finances to such a degree that the former Prime Minister has been arrested. Britain has been supporting the monarchists, and Sir George Buchanan even went so far as to order, by telegram, the British machine-guns to attach themselves to Kornilov and to proceed with him in his march upon Petrograd. And still people wonder why Revolutionary Russia appears to be little hostile."

"During three years of war, Russia, without food for herself, has been exporting great quantities of grain to England, even as late as last May and June. In spite of the Revolution, in spite of an army without boots, without stores, without provisions, she has held a line beginning close to the Arctic Circle and Finland and extending to the tropics and the Caucasus. She has engaged on a greater front than history has ever known one half of the entire troops of the German, Austrian, and Turkish armies. The Allies might have won the war long ago had they provided Russia with boots and munitions."

"Business in Russia today is at a standstill, but Russian resources

after the war will be tremendous, for up till now these have remained practically untouched."

"It is really a pity that foreigners in Petrograd and other centers are men who are simply in Russia on business or clerks who have little or no sympathy with the provisional Government and only tend to create more friction. I hope the new Ambassador from England will be a man in greater sympathy with the men of the Revolution than his predecessor."

## Conditions in Vladivostok

Mr. Komroff was a month in Vladivostok prior to coming to Japan three weeks ago. He says it was very quiet there, as the municipality is managed by a Revolutionary Committee, the chairman of which is a liberal and tolerant man. "The reason the American engineers received a cold reception there was because it was rumored that they had been sent to 'scab' Russian laborers who were receiving the old rate of wages notwithstanding the fact that the ruble was worth one-tenth its former value, and they had threatened to strike. The American engineers arrived at the wrong time. There were no Japanese troops when I was there. I think the reports of Japanese troops being sent is merely another rumor to make the ruble fall lower still."

## Soldiers And The Siberian Railway

"What was the condition of the Siberian Railway when you came across?" he was asked.

"It was very good in the circumstances. We were only a day late in spite of delays by the troop trains ahead which refused to let the ex-

press pass. And I don't resent this in the least. After all, these soldiers had been serving at the front, and had leave of absence for a month. Inasmuch as it takes two weeks to go and two weeks to come back, they didn't see why because we paid a little more we should go ahead, with our nice dining car and all the other comforts denied them. There wasn't man on the train I came by who wasn't a speculator, smuggler, or a diplomat, all trying to make as much as they could out of Russia's distress. The soldiers knew all this. They broke a few windows once or twice, and called us Bourgeois. As a matter of fact we deserved more. On the whole I can say there is order in Russia, more than there was before."

In further conversation, Mr. Komroff said that Prince Krepotkin, the old revolutionist, is now in Moscow, while his daughter is in Petrograd. He is now an old man and extremely pro-Ally, to such an extent that he has even sacrificed some of his old international ideas. "One of the most contemptible acts of Germany," added Mr. Komroff, "is in trying to discredit the Russian ruble and its Government by printing counterfeit. Like everything else made in Germany it is a very good imitation. It is printed with aniline dyes instead of mineral inks and not on Japanese paper as the old Russian money was printed. They are flooding Stockholm, and from Stockholm it gets to Finland. They are even buying goods from neutral countries and paying for them with this counterfeit ruble. In that way they are keeping the value of the mark at a comparatively settled rate."

## Typewriters For Sale

- |   |      |               |
|---|------|---------------|
| 5 New MULTIPLEX HAMMONDS, Model 1916..... | Gold | \$110.00 each |
| 1 Rebuilt Royal No. 5.....                | Mex. | \$95.95 "     |
| 1 Second-Hand Royal No. 0.....            | "    | \$50.00 "     |
| 1 " " Erika.....                          | "    | \$50.00 "     |

Two Styles of Type, or From Two To Ten Languages, are Always in the Multiplex typewriting machine, so arranged that you may Just Turn The Knob and Instantly Change from one type or language to another.



The Multiplex is thus available to scholars, theologians, and especially to Business Offices, where Correspondence in Various Languages is desired.

HIRSBRUNNER &amp; CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road

Telephone 218

## You need not be an Expert

to be able to pick the babies out who have been brought up on



## Condensed Milk

Babies who have been fed, during the first twelve months of their lives, on this pure rich milk from disease-free cows, are healthy and sturdy, and able to withstand the many infantile maladies to which they are subject in this country.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China.



The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for us

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood &amp; Clark, Ltd

SHEKONGHAI

## Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting  
and  
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses  
in  
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

GAS FIRES  
ON HIRE

50 cents per month

The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.

SHOWROOM: 29 Nanking Road



## Ozaki Attacks Terauchi Ministry On Diet Floor

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

**Laou Kung Mow**  
**Cotton Spinning &**  
**Weaving Co. Ltd.**



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Corah Turner, Chairman.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fookchow, Medan, Tavooy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,  
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies:  
Bangkok, Hanol, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:  
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,  
Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,500,000  
Total ..... \$32,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
Chief Manager:  
Hongkong-N. J. BRASS.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Poochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Illoilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,000,000  
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 84, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.  
L. JEZIERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.  
Authorized Capital ..... H.K. \$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.K. \$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. \$120,000  
Investment reserve fund ..... H.K. \$20,000

Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.  
Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,  
Act. Manager

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital:  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$15,512,500.00  
Total ..... \$67,812,500.00

Head Office: PEKING.  
Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Shantung, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.  
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,  
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.  
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. LAZARE, PARIS.  
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.  
BANKERS:  
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,  
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.  
Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tainanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.  
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00  
Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.  
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,  
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,345,000.00  
U.S. \$7,845,000.00

Head Office:  
55 Wall Street, New York  
National City Bank Building.

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:  
Batavia, Hankow, Russia, Bombay, Hongkong, San Francisco, Calcutta, Kobe, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, London, San Pedro de Macoris, Canton, Macoris, Santiago de los Caballeros, Manila, Shanghai, Cebu, Medellin, Singapore, Colon, Moscow, Tientsin, (Cristobal C.Z.), Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Panama, Yokohama, Republic Peking.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,  
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 40,000,000 (about £5,000,000)  
Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 11,595,461 (about £1,449,388)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Diokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.  
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.  
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG,  
Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI  
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.  
Credits granted on approved securities.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 583,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office, 16 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,  
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 11st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,  
Manager.

Telephones:—

2215 Manager. 4643 Compradore.

2250 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

3534 General Office.

## 行銀字中

## Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wusieh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hanchow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Taichingpu.

Shanghai Branch

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.

W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

## Shipping Items

The I-S. a.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N. a.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The N.K.K. a.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N. a.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.M. a.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The C.N. a.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The N.K.K. a.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The I-C. a.s. Luensho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. a.s. Kianggru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The N.Y.K. a.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The I-C. a.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. a.s. Luency will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The H.O. a.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. a.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.M. a.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.Y.K. a.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The I-C. a.s. Koonshing will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for Jan. 31st

February 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

For the First time in Shanghai

GLADYS HULETTE in "THE CIGARETTE GIRL"

GLADYS HULETTE in "THE CIGARETTE GIRL"

Here is a great picture with this clever New York Artists in the title role. Go! Rooster films have made good at the Apollo and this one will be found "O.K."

## Pathe's American and British Gazettes

Packed full of interesting home news

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR "SPIRIT ARE YOU THERE"

News from the French Front A bright Pathe Comedy

Time and Prices as usual. Booking at Robinsons

MATINEES MATINEES

Saturday, 4 p.m. Sunday, 3 p.m.

"The Song of Fire" "The Fatal Ring"

featuring Episode 15: The Dagger Duel

Mlle. Robinne. Episode 16: The Double Disguise

## VICTORIA THEATRE

LAST NIGHT

January 31st

## MONSIEUR MORANGO

FAMOUS IMITATOR OF  
PARISIAN STARS AND  
INTERNATIONAL SINGERS  
AND DANCERS

MADAME POTAPOVITCH

and

Mademoiselle Tonchenska

IN CHARACTER DANCE

and

The Beautiful Paramount Film

## "THE FEUD GIRL"

IN FIVE PARTS







## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)Tons  
SADO MARU ..... 12,500  
KAWACHI MARU ..... 12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S. A. L. Wash.

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Feb. 17

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Irimawa, Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 2

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 5

TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. Y. Yoshida, Feb. 9

KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Itano, Feb. 12

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. Y. Yul, Feb. 16

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Jan. 31

YEIKO MARU ..... 4,000 Capt. S. Nagaya, Feb. 7

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Feb. —

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 — Mar. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 — Jan. 31

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 — Feb. 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Feb. 20

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Mar. 20

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail
101	3	1	102	3	1	103	3
S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.
2045	1112	635	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
2245	1112	635	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin
2345	1112	635	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin
1910	635	2345	824	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
Tientsin-Pukow Line				Shanghai-Nanking Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail
3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3
S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.	S. A.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
735	1130	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1130	1500	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1437	1745	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1801	2031	—	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
7	2	—	220	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
900	2031	—	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1000	2231	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1300	035	—	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1315	045	—	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1550	315	—	467	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1810	430	—	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
8	2	—	580	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
900	437	—	635	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1100	535	—	681	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1200	840	—	738	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1300	1100	—	795	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
1810	1300	—	852	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. 2 = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.100 HOUSES DESTROYED  
IN FIRE ON CHINESE BUNDTa Tah Company Pontoon and  
Much Merchandise Also  
Burned

Fire yesterday morning destroyed more than 100 houses on the Chinese Bund, including part of the wharf of the Ta Tah Company, its two pontoons and a valuable lot of merchandise temporarily placed there. The conflagration started at about three yesterday morning and was not under the control of the Nantao firemen until seven and was so serious that a large number of the ships anchored at the river front had to change their moorings. The flame originated from a stove in a wine shop. The actual amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

Admiral Kato Gives  
Dinner At VladivostokReuter's Pacific Service  
Tokio, January 29.—A message from Vladivostok states that on the 24th Admiral Kato gave a dinner at the Japanese Consulate-General to which over seventy Russian officials, civil and military, were invited. The Chief Commander was not present. Prominent foreigners and Japanese in Vladivostok were also invited. The most cordial feelings prevailed throughout, the intelligent class of Russians welcoming and appreciating the presence of the Japanese warships.

## Business and Official Notices

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Cause No. 626  
In re Estate of  
CLYDE GOODRICH,  
Deceased.  
Special Proceeding  
No. 235  
(Administration)  
NOTICE  
TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 17, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,  
Administrator,  
No. 123 Szechuen Road,  
Shanghai, China.  
Shanghai, China, January 17, 1918.  
16556

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)  
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY  
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.  
Consultation free and Confidential.  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.TO LET  
OFFICESat  
No. 45 Szechuen Road  
Very reasonable charge  
Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.ANTIMONY  
REGULUS  
(99% Pure)  
ALWAYS IN STOCKApply, Hupeh Government  
Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMANE".  
16096The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory  
No. 4 Canton RoadMissionary Ass'n.  
To Meet On TuesdayJoint Gathering With Educa-  
tional Association At  
Union Church

The East China Educational Association and the Shanghai Missionary Association will hold a joint meeting in the Union Church Hall next Tuesday, when social and musical programs as well as a business meeting will make up the order of events.

The social program will begin at 6.30 p.m. and refreshments will be provided by the ladies of the Educational Association in charge of Miss Cogdal. A short musical program under direction of Miss L. M. White will be given at 7.30 p.m. and the usual business meeting of the Missionary Association will start at 8.15. The Rev. A. J. Bowen, president of the East China Educational Association, will read a paper on "Educational Changes."

Visitors to Shanghai who are interested in the work of the Associations are cordially invited to attend.

## AIR FIGHTS IN ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 28.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports:  
During the past week we have shot down six aeroplanes while since the end of November we have shot down 37 and driven down 2. Five of ours are missing.

## "V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description  
(over one hundred to select from)  
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.  
Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.  
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.  
Children's Coats and Frocks.

## "V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

## PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR  
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.Electric and Steam Vapor and  
TURKISH BATHS, specially for  
Rheumatism and Nervousness and  
guaranteed to Cure Colds, the North  
Szechuen Road (opposite Quinman  
Road). 15333

When you think

of

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER &amp; CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

## SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

## MAIN LINE.

## ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS				STATIONS			
Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local
Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods
Shanghai North	dep. 7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	—	—
Jiashui	dep. 7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	—	—
Suzhou	dep. 7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	—	—
Lungchow Junction	dep. 8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.19	—	—
Shanghai South	dep. 7.45	9.10	10.20	13.55	15.00	16.00	17.55
Lungchow Junction	dep. 8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12
Shanghai	dep. 8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	—	—
Kiaochow	dep. 9.51	11.52	13.28	16.50	18.48	—	—
Yehou	dep. 7.40	10.26	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	—
Yehou	dep. 8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	17.58	—	—
Changshu	dep. 9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	—	—
Hangchow	dep. 11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	—	—
Zahkou	arr. 11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	—	—

## KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

## ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU				KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.				ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO			
Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local
Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods	Goods
Konzenchiao	dep. 6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	—	Zahkou	dep. 10.10	12.25	17.20
Kenshangmun	dep. 7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	—	Hangchow	dep. 7.30	10.40	12.45
Hangchow	dep. 7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	—	Kenshangmun	dep. 7.42	10.57	12.57
Zahkou	arr. 9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—	—	—	Konzenchiao	arr. 7.55	11.10	13.10

R. Restaurant Car.



## Arthur &amp; Bond

SHIRT SPECIALISTS

Yokohama

announce that their Mr. J. R. Drury will open at

The Astor House Hotel

(Room 300)

Tomorrow, February 1st

with a showing of

SILK MATERIALS FOR SHIRTS,  
PYJAMAS, ETC., AND COMPLETE  
LINES OF SOCKS AND NECKWEAR.

Early Inspection Invited

ARTHUR &amp; BOND

YOKOHAMA



# Business and Official Notices

## LOST

Bills of lading for the under-mentioned goods have been taken from us:

(1) for cases of cassia, (2) for five cases cassia, (3) for 1 case of cassia, (4) for 12 cases of cassia, all marked [H], from Ningpo by s.s. Kiangtien on 20th day of 1st moon, on 22nd day of 1st moon, on 28th day of 1st moon, 11th day of 2nd moon and on 4th day of 7th moon respectively. (5) for 1 case of cassia, marked [H], from Ningpo by s.s. Ninghao on 28th day of 1st moon. (6) for 3 cases of cassia marked [H] (7) for 3 cases of cassia, marked [H] (8) for 1 case of cassia marked [Y] by s.s. Kiangtien from Ningpo on 10th day of 10th moon. Also 2 bills of lading each for 7 cases of cassia, marked [H] and [Y] by s.s. Peking from Ningpo on 11th day of 8th moon and on 10th day of 9th moon respectively. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the aforesaid bills, which have been declared null and void.

WONG NEE KEE.  
黃紀

16645

WANTED, a young American, familiar with office work, competent to take charge, if necessary. Apply, with references, to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

## Associated Mission Treasurers

These offices will be closed today, the 31st instant, on account of the death of Rev. A. L. Greig.

16699

## WANTED MOTOR CARS

Old and Discarded Cars. Full particulars required as to make, seating accommodation, age, condition of car, tyres, chassis and mechanical parts, specification of motor and other parts, and photo of car. Purchases are for parts outside of China, and prices must be rock-bottom.

"SPEED"

c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

## The well-known baritone PROF. G. ZALSMAN

has arrived in Shanghai from his concert-tour, and is prepared to receive pupils for singing and voice production.

Those desirous to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity should apply to:

F. J. BLOM, C.E.  
6 Avenue Edward VII.  
Tel. 462.

16672

## Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened ..... \$18.00 ton  
Dust ..... 12.00 "  
Lump ..... 23.00 "  
Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,  
5 Peking Road.

16646

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

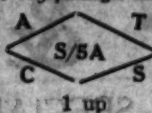
Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

## NOTICE

We beg to give notice that a delivery order issued by us in favor of the Chung Chong Match Factory on March 8th, 1917, No. A371 for 163 packages marked:



1 up

on account of which 150 packages were delivered on September 3rd, 1917, has been lost and a new delivery order No. A1774 for the balance of 13 packages has this day been issued, and the original order No. A371 is consequently declared null and void.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.  
16690

## S/S "Harold Dollar"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkong-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 2nd, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.  
16690

## Notice of Removal

### CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY

have this day moved into their new offices  
2A KIUKIANG ROAD  
(first floor of the International Bank Building)

16699

## The Cathay Trust Limited (in liquidation)

### NOTICE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a third return of Tls. 0.50 per share, payable in debentures of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd., (in terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 21st January, 1918), has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after 1st February, 1918, against production of the Liquidators' Certificate for endorsement.

J. C. DYER, Liquidator.  
F. N. MATTHEWS, "  
Shanghai, 26th January, 1918.

16647

## Schaefer Beer LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS  
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service  
C. EDDIE & CO.  
1122-22 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

## BILL SMITH

"The employer who has determined the number of men he needs and the wages he must pay has only begun to solve his labour problem."



We sell only the highest class Wines & Spirits.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

## MASSAGE

EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children a speciality. Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naumova, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

16690

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

Exhibition of British official

## WAR FILMS

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet

The Battle of Arras

The Advance of the Tanks, etc., etc., etc.

## VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th February, 1918,

at 9 p.m.

Seals \$3, \$2 and \$1.

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb. 1918 at 3 p.m.

Adults Children

Circle ..... \$3.00 \$1.00

Stalls (reserved) ..... 2.00 0.50

" (unreserved) ..... 1.00 0.25

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

16624

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

## ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Lee & Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits  
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West 641 West 800

## CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$13.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

## HONG LIST, 1918

The name of Mr. E. A. Measor, Sub-Manager, was inadvertently omitted from the list of officials of this Company.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



A  
Fancy  
Dress Ball  
in aid of

## Palestine Restoration Fund

and

## LOCAL CHARITY

Given by the Committee of the

## OHEIL MOISHE SYNAGOGUE

On Wednesday, February 27th

at the

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Admission \$3.00 including Supper

TICKETS may be had at the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

where tables may be reserved

## Pre-Inventory Cheap Sale

### LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

offers to the careful buyer an opportunity in Laces, Embroideries, etc. at absolutely unheard-of prices.

These goods won't last long at the figures quoted, so come early

## LACE BAZAAR CO., LTD.

88 SZECHUEN ROAD

16685

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 463

### No. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for a small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Central, furnished rooms, board optional. Apply 3, Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650. 16695 F.6.

UNFURNISHED - FLAT for rent, Central. In good condition, complete with fixtures, taxes paid. Four rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS. 16688 F.1.

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. \$70 per month. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS. 16693 F.1.

WANTED early February, two bachelors or married couple to join in most comfortable home. Good table and service. Rooms adapted for two friends. Delightful garden and tennis, 23 Weihwei Road. 16674 J.31.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens. 16587 J.31.

## HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, from February 1st, No. 7, Barchet Road. For further particulars apply to C. M. Myers, 9 Hankow Road. 16654

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished flat with kitchen, or small house, preferably vicinity Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS. 16677 F.1.

## LOST

STRAYED or stolen, Airdale dog from vicinity of Avenue Joffre and Ferguson Road. Reward, if return to R. H. Parker, 700 Avenue Joffre. 16686 F.1.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o i Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 16664 F.2.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by Chinese, immediately. Speaks and writes perfect English. Experienced in office routine and translation work. Is stenotypist. Good reference. Address: 125 Cunningham Road. 16687 J.31.

SUPERINTENDENT of Reinforced Concrete Construction, many years' experience in U.S., open for engagement. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS. 16679 J.31.

A LADY desires position as housekeeper, or look after gentleman's mess (understands cooking very well). Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS. 16683 J.31.

COMPETENT LADY stenotypist desires position from March 1st. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS. 16678

ENGLISH speaking teacher seeks position in Chinese school. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS. 16625 F.2.

## EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN desires to join dancing class; moderately proficient. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS. 16693 F.2.

EXPERIENCED Chinese teacher, speaking English, wishes to teach more European gentlemen Mandarin or Shanghai dialect. Apply to 1215-A, Boone Road. 16687 J.31.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent Raw Silk Inspector, with Shanghai experience. Good prospects. Send in confidence all particulars and terms to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS. 16692 F.6.

WANTED, Girl for office. Fair knowledge of typewriting necessary. Salary to commence, \$40 month. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS. 16694 J.31.

WANTED, competent lady stenotypist for employment with American firm. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. 16685

EXPERIENCED interpreter, with good business connection, wanted by a lawyer. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS. 16663 J.31.

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, one office room, centrally located, size 32'x20'. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS. 16644 F.2.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-boat, 25'x5'x2' draft, open runabout type, canvas awning for use in rain, 4-cylinders 4-cycle 22 h.p. motor Baldrige reversing gear, usual fittings. For further particulars and price, please apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS. 16664 F.2.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Juokee Road